

## Qadhafi urges European boycott

LONDON (R) — Colonel Muammar Qadhafi has urged Libyans to do without Western goods and says his country will stop importing dairy produce and industrial goods from Europe. The Libyan leader, in a speech reported on Tuesday by JANA, the national news agency, said: "Those who want milk must keep cows and to hell with European milk, butter and cheese." JANA quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying also that to close the market to Japanese goods would show Tokyo "what it has lost by submitting to U.S. terrorism." Libya, he declared, would not compromise its principles "even if we have to go hungry." He said Libya would buy no more dairy produce and industrial goods from Europe. "Every Libyan family must plant wheat and barley and keep animals, so that we can do without Europe. We are prepared to plough with donkeys, horses and camels and to dispense with their tractors if this is the price we have to pay for our dignity," he said.

Libya seeks Islamic and non-aligned support, page 2

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## World health body condemns Israel

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) annual assembly on Wednesday condemned for the 11th successive year Israeli seizure of Arab territories and said foreign occupation was bad for mental and physical health. By 61 votes to 22 with 18 abstentions, an assembly committee passed an Arab-Africa resolution accusing Israel of diverting water resources for occupation purposes and hindering normal development of Arab health institutions. The resolution also condemned Israel for refusing to allow a visit by a three-man expert committee to check on health conditions of Arabs in the occupied territories. In an exchange of letters with the WHO secretariat before the assembly, Israel said it was prepared to allow a WHO mission to visit the territory next autumn, although it considered a decision setting up the panel was "unconstitutional." Western delegations voted against Tuesday's resolution, saying it went beyond the mandate of WHO as a specialised agency dealing with health and humanitarian issues. Hamzeh addresses WHO assembly, page 3

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## Sawt Al Shaab officials reelected

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of Sawt Al Shaab press and publication has reelected Mr. Morawid Tell as chairman and Mr. Abdul Hasy Al Majali as vice chairman. The board comprises 11 members, with seven representing the public sector and four representing the private sector (shareholders).

## U.S., British offices hit in Bogota

BOGOTA (R) — A bomb badly damaged the offices of British Airways in Bogota and two explosive devices went off at American targets in attacks claimed by a guerrilla group as revenge for air raids on Libya, police and radio said. There were no casualties. Radio reports said the leftist M-19 group claimed responsibility for Monday's attacks as a related reprisal for the April 15 U.S. bombing raids against Libya, which had received British logistics support. Police said they were unable to confirm the claim.

## Superpower summit 'not before November'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are unlikely to hold their next summit meeting before the November elections in the United States, a White House spokesman said on Monday. U.S. officials had hoped to have the meeting during June of July, but the Soviets and Americans have been unable to agree on a date. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, asked about prospects for a July summit, told reporters: "It's possible but I would say unless we get the ball rolling it's unlikely that we can do anything until after the election."

## Iran wants exiles to return home

NICOSIA (AP) — All emigre Iranians who have no criminal records and who accept the republican government are free to return home, Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi was quoted as stating Tuesday by the official Iranian news agency. Mr. Musavi told a Tehran press conference that the number of emigres is estimated at between one and two million. But the exact number is not available as "a number of these people fled the country illegally," Mr. Musavi was quoted as saying. The agency said that Iranian embassies abroad were instructed to assist Iranian emigres in freeing themselves "from the humiliation (they suffer) in Western countries."

## Veteran Soviet envoy leaves Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Veteran Soviet diplomat Alexander Soldatov, ambassador to Lebanon since 1974 and the longest serving head of mission here, has returned to Moscow and been replaced by Vassili Ivanovich Kolotoucha, the Soviet embassy said Monday. Press reports said Mr. Soldatov, in his 60s, was retiring.

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# Syria rebuffed Israeli effort to launch peace talks, Peres discloses

Combined agency despatches

ISRAEL HAD sought to begin a peace dialogue with Syria but Damascus rebuffed the effort, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres disclosed on Tuesday.

"We made the effort — not directly — to arrive at a dialogue with the Syrians," Peres said in an interview with Israel Radio. The Syrian response was "negative," he said.

His remarks were the first public indication that Israel had tried to start negotiations with Syria.

Peres said Israel indirectly approached the Syrians about possible limited agreements on the Golan Heights, occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, and on Lebanon.

Israel had also tried to discuss prospects for comprehensive peace talks with Damascus.

"Regarding comprehensive negotiations, we immediately received a negative response," Peres said.

"On negotiations to be limited regarding place and scope, there was initially a hesitation and afterward we also received a negative response from the Syrians," he said.

His comments followed a week of tension between Israel and Syria heightened by reports that Damascus was on the alert against an Israeli retaliatory attack for

its alleged involvement in an attempt to smuggle a bomb on to an Israeli jet in London last month.

Peres said Israel has no intention of attacking Syria and there was no indication Syria planned to launch an attack against Israel.

Israeli newspapers reported on Tuesday that a U.S. envoy had asked the Syrian government to remove new tank positions which are within artillery range of the Israeli border and could threaten Israel's "security."

The English-language Jerusalem Post said Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy went to Damascus at Israel's request to ask President Hafez Al Assad to dismantle the earthen tank emplacements in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon.

The report, which did not say when Mr. Murphy carried out his mission, said Israel had held up publication of the new Syrian forifications hoping the matter could be resolved through U.S. mediation.

The U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv refused to comment about the reports of Mr. Murphy's mediation. Israel has used the Ame-

ricans in the past to convey messages to Syria.

Western diplomats say Washington views the situation less seriously than Israel, believing Syria's moves are purely defensive and do not signal war preparations.

Israeli sources also say Syria has not manned or equipped the positions built by Syrian engineers over the past few months and there are no signs that Syria is preparing an immediate attack.

But a defence analyst of the daily Haaretz, Ze'ev Schiff, wrote that Syria has in the past converted defensive positions to offensive use in keeping with the Soviet military doctrine adopted by its army.

Foreign diplomats say the emplacements are located in the Bekaa Valley north of Lake Qaroun, the southern tip of which is 30 kilometres from the Israeli border.

In Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz said the U.S. government was closely watching British and West German investigations of alleged Syrian involvement in guerrilla attacks in Western Europe.

"Both of those cases are being investigated and we're following them closely, and I think it is a very serious matter when a state gets involved in terrorism," Mr. Shultz said during a U.S. television interview.

(Continued on page 3)

## Malta: Libyans willing to attend talks on terrorism

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — Libya would be willing to attend a conference of European and Arab states on ways of reducing terrorism in Europe, Maltese Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici told reporters on Tuesday.

He said he urged European Community (EC) foreign ministers at informal talks on Monday to call such a conference to try to defuse a mounting crisis in the Mediterranean. Their initial response had not been encouraging.

Mr. Mifsud Bonnici said he had not spoken to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi since the U.S. air raid on Tripoli last month.

However, from contacts with senior figures in the Libyan government, he knew "that Libya would be interested in such a conference and that it would take part."

Malta tried twice earlier this year without success to organise international conference on terrorism to be attended by states bordering the Mediterranean.

But Mr. Mifsud Bonnici said he felt the chances of a conference taking place would be greatly enhanced if the initiative were to come from the EC.

"We have appealed to the EC to take some sort of initiative and not to let the situation in the Mediterranean drift. For it to drift, it will drift in the direction of more armed conflict," he said.

The prime minister also said he believed the United States plans to attack Libya to kill Col. Qadhafi.

Mr. Mifsud Bonnici said Col. Qadhafi appeared to have strengthened his grip on power since the April 15 U.S. air raids.

## IISS claims evidence of Soviet support for 'terrorism'

LONDON (R) — Considerable evidence has emerged to suggest that the Soviet Union actively supports world terrorist organisations as a matter of policy, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said Wednesday.

The IISS, a private defence research body, said it was notable that President Reagan, whose administration had accused both Libya and Syria of sponsoring "terrorism," had made only passing reference to a Soviet role.

In its strategic survey for 1985-86, the London-based organisation described terrorism as a growth industry which had claimed nearly 1,000 civilian lives last year.

"A very large body of evidence, drawn from confessions, police investigations and captured documents (not to mention captured weapons), leaves little doubt about the USSR's active support to organisations which practise terrorism as a matter of policy," the IISS said.

The institute said the vulnerability of modern advanced societies to chemical, biological or even nuclear attacks made it vital to tackle the problem before it was too late. The only way was international cooperation aimed at locating, arresting and extraditing offenders.

Reviewing developments in superpower relations, the report said Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader

Mikhail Gorbachev were both guilty of trying to score cheap propaganda points by putting forward unrealistic arms control proposals.

Referring to the stated goal of both leaders to eliminate nuclear weapons, the report said:

"They merit the criticism of informed observers for peddling humbug to a gullible and hopeful public."

The institute said that while last year's Geneva summit between the two leaders temporarily relieved superpower tensions, it was unlikely to produce a real and long-lasting thaw in East-West relations.

The two sides were so far apart on arms control issues that it was difficult to imagine an agreement emerging.

The institute said continuing differences about the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI), threatened to bring about a new and unrestrained arms race in space.

It said the notion of space as a zone free of military activity had been invalid for years. The superpowers should now urgently begin to negotiate defined limitations on such activity before it was too late, it said.

Assessing Mr. Gorbachev's first year in power, the institute called him a moderniser rather than a reformer and said his accession promised little change in basic Soviet attitudes and policies towards the West.

## Italy orders expulsion of Libyan diplomat in Palermo

ROME (R) — Italy ordered the expulsion of a diplomat from the Libyan consulate in Palermo on Tuesday for engaging in activities incompatible with his status, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The expulsion, resulted from a "decision finalised in the last few days" and should not be seen as reprisal for Libya's expulsion of 36 Europeans, including 25 Italians, announced on Monday, the spokesman said.

The expulsions by Libya were in retaliation for a European Community (EC) decision to cut the number and activities of Libyan diplomats after the community accused Libya of backing international guerrilla violence.

Senior officials of the 12 community countries will discuss their reaction to Libya's latest move at a meeting in The Hague on Wednesday, the Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Foreign Ministry sources named the Libyan ordered out on Tuesday as Mustafa Mohammad Alakresh and said he had been declared *persona non grata*.

Italian officials said on Monday the expulsions announced by Libya had been expected but they expressed surprise at the relatively high number of Italians involved.

Libya said six Italians were being expelled for conducting activities incompatible with their status but said Italy could choose from its official representatives the other 19 people to be sent home.

On April 26 the Italian government ordered Libya to reduce by 10 the number of its diplomats in Italy and later said one of the people chosen had been declared *persona non grata*.

The tit-for-tat expulsions came after the U.S. accused Libya of sponsoring international guerrilla violence and sent American warplanes to attack two Libyan cities last month.

The Libyan news agency, JANA, on Tuesday reiterated that Libya has the right to retaliate against countries from which anti-Libyan attacks are launched.

## 3 Israelis wounded in Katyusha attack

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Three Israeli settlers were wounded on Tuesday when guerrillas in South Lebanon fired Katyusha rockets into Jewish settlements in the Galilee. Israeli sources quoted by news agencies said.

The military would not disclose exactly where the rockets hit. It was the second time Israeli settlers were injured in a rocket attack since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982.

The Soviet-designed 107-mm rockets damaged two parked cars and a power line, said the sources.

Israeli officials generally decline to divulge locations of rocket attacks for fear that it will help guerrillas target their missiles in the future.

On March 27, five people were injured when a rocket fired from Lebanon landed in the town of Kiryat Shmona, 10 kilometres south of the border.

Israel retaliated then by bombing Palestinian camps near the southern Lebanese city of Sidon.

The sources said the rockets were fired from outside Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon last year but left hundreds of soldiers and plainclothes agents in the "security zone."

It invaded Lebanon in June 1982 with the declared aim of driving Palestinian commandos out of rocket range of northern settlements. However, Katyusha attacks have been recurrent in recent months.

Tuesday's attack coincided with Israel's remembrance day for its war dead, and preparations for its 38th "independence" day, starting at dusk Tuesday.

Thousands of families crowded into military cemeteries where army cantors chanted the Jewish prayer for the dead and honour guards fired 21-gun salutes.

Security authorities have warned Israelis to be on the alert for guerrilla attacks during the holiday.

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration is fighting congressional rejection of a U.S. arms sale to Saudi Arabia on grounds it may have emboldened Iran to step up the tanker war in the Gulf.

"We are concerned that the recent action of Congress in rejecting an arms sale may have created the misperception that the U.S. commitment to freedom of navigation in the Gulf and Saudi self-defence has diminished," a spokesman said.

He added: "Any such view would be gravely mistaken."

The matter was expected to be leading topic of a White House meeting on Tuesday between President Reagan and Republican congressional leaders.

The Senate and House of Representatives last week voted against the sale of Stinger anti-aircraft and Harpoon anti-ship missiles to Saudi Arabia despite administration arguments the move would undercut U.S. policy in the Middle East and threaten Saudi security.

Passage of the so-called "resolution of disapproval" of the Saudi deal marked the first time Congress has voted to block a proposed arms sale. Mr. Reagan has vowed to veto the action.

Speakes said Mr. Reagan hopes to get the half dozen or so Senate votes needed to sustain a veto with "hard lobbying."

Two Saudi tankers have been hit by Iranian aircraft within the last eight days, and Mr. Speakes told reporters the administration was "deeply concerned" over what it perceives as an intensification of strikes on neutral ships operating peacefully in international waters.

"To avoid miscalculation, we reemphasise the importance we attach to the principle of freedom of navigation and the free flow of oil, as well as our determination to maintain open access through the Straits of Hormuz," he said.

Speakes said "it's hard to tell" if congressional approval of the arms sale would have forestalled the recent attacks.

He said the goal of his statement was to "prevent any miscalculation by those who would disrupt shipping."

He said there had been no danger of the chain reaction running out of control after the initial explosion. Official accounts have said the danger of a "catastrophe" was only averted two days ago.

In Pravda, the scientist leading the clean-up, Yevgeny Velikhov, said the effort to seal off the reactor had been complicated by the presence of a water reservoir beneath it.

The weight of thousands of tonnes of sand, lead and boron dropped from the helicopters to quell the radiating fuel had threatened to force it downwards, he said.

"Never before in the world had there been such a complicated situation," Mr. Velikhov said. But events showed the right decisions had been taken, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister Ivan

## King pays working visit to Iraq

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq held talks here on Tuesday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Petra said the current situation in the region and latest developments in the region were the focus of the talks, which were attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri and the Jordanian ambassador to Iraq.

On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and the head of Iraqi president's office, Ahmad Hussein, and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

The King and the delegation accompanying him arrived here earlier Tuesday. They were received upon arrival by President Hussein and senior Iraqi officials. President Hussein also hosted an *ifru* banquet in honour of the



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as Regent before His Majesty King Hussein's departure for Iraq on Tuesday (Petra photo)

King and the Jordanian delegation. Senior Iraqi officials attended the *ifru*.

Petra did not give the duration of the King's visit to Baghdad, but it was expected that the King and delegation were to return to Amman later Tuesday.

Upon his departure from Amman King Hussein was seen

off by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayer, cabinet members and senior officials.

Before the King's departure, Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

## Iraq reports shooting down Iranian F-4 in central zone

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi ground defences on Tuesday shot down one of two Iranian warplanes that tried to enter Iraqi airspace in the central sector of the war, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Two Iranian U.S.-built F-4 jet fighters were spotted and fired at by Iraqi ground gunners at 1:49 p.m. as the intruding planes tried to cross the 1,180-kilometre border-front line in the central sector, said the spokesman on Baghdad Radio.

One of the intruding warplanes was hit and was spotted "on fire and plunging on the enemy side (of the border) while the other plane fled away," he said.

The central sector has been the scene in recent days of Iraqi ground offensives and Iranian counter-attacks.

Iraqi forces occupied 375 square kilometres of Iranian territory in that sector since late April, with the latest thrust overnight Friday,

according to Iraqi war communiques.

The Iranian forces has since been trying to regain the lost territory, launching a series of assaults against the Iraqis.

A military spokesman quoted Tuesday by the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that Iranian forces had suffered 1,584 deaths since Friday.

The Iraqis destroyed 26 Iranian tanks, two armoured personnel carriers, 17 vehicles and eight recoilless rifles, the spokesman said.

Earlier Iraqi communiques reported that an Iranian helicopter gunship was shot down in the same region over the weekend.

Iran counter claimed, saying its forces had scored "outstanding victories" in the latest battles in the central sector.

The Iraqi occupation of Iranian territory was a part of a new strategy adopted by Iraqi commanders to keep the Iranians on

the defensive and impede an expected Iranian ground offensive in the central sector.

Iraq also vowed to occupy Iranian territory as long as Iran insists on the war and occupies 85 square kilometres of land in the Fao Peninsula in southernmost Iraq.

Meanwhile, Iraq has renewed its call for an Arab "summit conference to discuss the Gulf war and deplored what it called "blackmail" by Libya and Syria.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz told the Arab and International Relations Committee of the National Assembly Monday night:

"A majority of Arab states supports the idea of holding an Arab summit with a comprehensive agenda, feeling that the blackmail attempts by the Libyan and Syrian regimes are no longer acceptable and must be confronted."

Iran brings war closer to Strait of Hormuz, page 2

## Reagan strives to reverse Saudi arms deal vote

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Speakes said "it's hard to tell" if congressional approval of the arms sale would have forestalled the recent attacks.

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He said there had been no danger of the chain reaction running out of control after the initial explosion. Official accounts have said the danger of a "catastrophe" was only averted two days ago.

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## Beirut academics stage more kidnap protests

BEIRUT (R) — Academics at the American University of Beirut (AUB) staged more protests against kidnappings on Tuesday, keeping classes suspended and holding a sit-in and march on campus.

Staff halted classes at the U.S.-funded institution last Friday in protest at the disappearance of a Christian professor, believing him to be another victim of a two-year-old spate of attacks on staff and students.

It was the first time teachers had suspended classes indefinitely in the 120-year history of the university.

The leftist As Safir newspaper on Tuesday published a statement suggesting that the professor, Nabil Matar, might have been seized by a family seeking freedom for a kidnapped relative.

"We have abducted Nabil Matar," said the statement. "It was not mistake, as there are others who have been kidnapped who are still alive and their problem should be solved."

Thousands have been kidnapped during Lebanon's 11-year civil war. Many of the victims are seized to be exchanged for relatives held by a rival faction.

The newspaper also published an appeal by children at a Catholic school in West Beirut for the release of a Christian student missing with his father since Sunday.

Professor Matar's disappearance last Wednesday bro-

ught the number of missing AUB staff to five, including two Americans, an Irishman and a Lebanese doctor at the University Hospital.

It also sparked emotional protests by AUB staffers angered by escalating attacks last month in which kidnappers shot dead a British professor and an American librarian and gunmen seized an Irish teacher and two Cypriot students.

In other attacks, kidnappers shot dead British teacher Denis Hill last year and gunmen assassinated AUB President Malcom Kerr at his campus office in 1984.

Many of the attacks were claimed by radical Muslim groups opposed to a Western presence in Lebanon.

### Syria ready to help

Earlier Syria expressed readiness to help the AUB overcome its problems in the wake of attacks on its staff and students, a spokesman for a group which visited Damascus told reporters.

The delegation travelled to the Syrian capital on Monday for a meeting with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam following

the disappearance of Professor Matar.

The spokesman said Mr. Khaddam "expressed full interest in AUB questions in general and latest kidnapping problems in particular. He also demonstrated complete interest in the university as an educational institution and readiness to help in the security of its professors and students, both Arabs and foreigners," he said.

### Hizbollah condemns

The Islamic militant Hizbollah (Party of God) on Monday condemned kidnappings, especially those involving teachers.

In a statement broadcast on west Beirut television, it said kidnapping was "an ugly and a mean act and should be condemned particularly if it involves civilians, such as doctors, teachers and others."

It said the kidnappers "have nothing to do with Islam and they are either mercenaries or members of hostile security services."

"We will not feel ashamed to declare responsibility for detaining some of those accused of spying or carrying out subversive activities in our regions, whether they be Lebanese or foreigners, Muslims or Christians," it added.

The statement called for the release of "all innocent kidnap victims" and said the people behind the abductions were "multinational."

## Minister pledges to prevent terrorist activities in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Greek Economics Minister Constantine Simitis assured an international conference here that the Greek government would prevent Athens being used by terrorists.

Mr. Simitis told the conference on trade and investment in Greece Monday night "we shall do our utmost to prevent Greece being used either as a ground or as a springboard for terrorism of any sort."

He regretted the fact that American tourists were reported to be cancelling visits to Europe and especially Mediterranean countries because of bombings and hijackings in recent months.

"But are they being rational?"

Does the record suggest that by going to, say, Florida instead, they will be exposed to a lower risk of violent crime than by coming to Greece... Mr. Simitis asked.

The U.S. assistant secretary of commerce and trade development, Mr. H.P. Goldfield, who is attending the two-day conference predicted a rapid increase in the flow of American tourists to Greece in 1987.

Tourist industry sources said the number of Americans going to Greece was expected to fall by as much as half this year because of the tension between the United States and Libya and security fears caused by two hijackings over Greece in 1985.

Libya needs more support from the Islamic and non-aligned world if it is to avoid being pushed into the Warsaw Pact as a defence against the United States, a special envoy of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi said Tuesday.

"It is the moral responsibility of our Muslim brothers to see that we are not driven into the Warsaw Pact because of the American aggression," Mr. Abdul Ati Ibrahim Al Obaidi told a news conference.

"We are not applying for membership (of the Warsaw Pact), but you can't expect us to defend ourselves standing alone all the time," he said.

Mr. Obaidi, a former prime minister and foreign minister, met President Hossein Mohammad Moudani and delivered a letter dealing with the U.S. strike on Libya.

He has already visited Pakistan and is due to leave Wednesday for Peking.

Mr. Obaidi said Tripoli was satisfied with Bangladesh's support, saying that President Ershad expressed dismay at the American bombing of Libya.

He brushed aside a question on whether he would negotiate the purchase of Chinese arms during his visit to Peking.

"We will discuss all kinds of things to promote our friendship," he said.

## U.S. governor 'smears' senator with Qadhafi photo

WASHINGTON (AP) — A candidate who is hoping to beat U.S. Senator Symms in November's elections has mailed out hundreds of copies of a nine-year-old photo that shows the Republican politician with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

Idaho Governor John Evans, a Democrat, mailed the photo to Jewish donors around the country as part of his strategy to raise money in his campaign to unseat the colourful, conservative Mr. Symms from the Senate.

The letter has injected an unexpected element into an election race that shapes up as one of the closest in the nation this year, and one that both parties are watching closely in their battle for control of the Senate.

Republicans hold a 53-47 edge in the U.S. Senate, but the Republicans must defend 22 of the 34 seats on the ballot this fall.

Mr. Symms, who posed for the picture while on an unsuccessful trade mission to sell wheat to Libya in 1977, said Sunday through an aide that Mr. Evans' use

of the photo is "a good strong slant factor."

"The good governor has decided to take that photograph and use that trip as a means of extracting money from the Jewish community" outside Idaho, says press aide, Mr. Rusty Butler, noting there is "essentially no Jewish vote in the state."

Mr. Symms has moved forcefully in recent months to portray himself as a strong friend of Israel. He visited the Jewish state for the first time in his 14 years in the Congress and recently opposed President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Evans' Washington-based campaign consultant, Mr. Peter Fenn, says that the trip to Tripoli — made while Mr. Symms was in the House of Representatives — came during a period when only a few American officials would have anything to do with the Libyan leader.

It's part of a "pattern of irresponsibility" on Mr. Symms' part, Mr. Fenn says.

## Cypriot detained for drug haul

NICOSIA (R) — Limassol fruit exporter Costas Eliades was remanded in custody on Sunday after 600 kilos of hashish were found in crates of Cypriot oranges shipped to Britain, court sources said on Monday.

They said a police prosecutor told the court Scotland Yard contacted Cypriot police on Saturday after the drugs were found at Portsmouth harbour, and Eliades was arrested on Sunday.

Two arrests had also been made in Britain in connection with the case, the sources said.

## Iran brings 'tanker war' closer to Strait of Hormuz

BAHRAIN (R) — Iran has extended the area of its Gulf "tanker war" with a new attack base on an island near the strategic Strait of Hormuz, shipping sources said Tuesday.

They said the base on Abu Musa Island put Iranian planes or helicopters within range of most shipping in the southern Gulf, where Iran has stepped up missile attacks on vessels using ports of Gulf Arab states.

In Washington, the White House Monday voiced growing concern about the increase in attacks on neutral shipping in the area and stressed the importance of freedom of navigation and the free flow of oil.

The sources believe at least two tankers have been hit this month in missile raids launched from Abu Musa, about 60 nautical miles west of the Strait of Hormuz, vital artery for about one sixth of the non-communist world's oil supplies.

Other recent Iranian raids have been launched from a helicopter pad on a deserted oil rig at Rostam Island, midway between Iran and Qatar, and possibly a similar structure on the nearby Sassan oil field, they said.

The sources said the Abu Musa base put added pressure on ships passing through the narrow strait between Iran and Oman, which Tehran in the past has threatened to seal if movements of its own oil exports are seriously hampered.

Iran has been at war with Iraq for nearly six years. It started to hit vessels using ports of Gulf Arab states, which generally support

Baghdad, after Iraq raided tankers in the northern Gulf using Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal.

Iran has been blamed for attacks on six vessels, including three Saudi tankers, since the beginning of April.

In the same period Iraq has had four confirmed hits on large vessels.

The sources said there was no firm evidence at present to suggest Iran was singling out Saudi Arabian tankers for attack.

They said Abu Musa, some 60 nautical miles north of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was in an area where some tankers slowed while waiting to sail by night through a previously defined danger zone.

Iran usually hits at shipping in daylight so that pilots can pinpoint targets in an area where U.S. warships, and sometimes British and French naval vessels, operate.

The new base extends by 70 nautical miles what was regarded as a 120-mile-long "corridor of risk" for shipping.

The sources say tension in the Gulf has risen since March, when 14 vessels were hit, eight of them by Iran, in the conflict's biggest monthly tally.

Iran's navy commander Mohammad Hossein Malekzadeh was quoted Monday as saying Iranian naval units would take action if French and U.S. warships kept interfering with Iran's checks of ships it believes may be carrying cargo for Iraq.

He told Iran's daily Ettelaat that the French kept one warship and the United States two vessels

equipped with helicopters close to Iran's "security zone" on the Iranian side of a line drawn roughly down the middle of the Gulf.

Shipping sources say Washington has about five warships inside the Gulf under the flag of the "Middle East Force," and a carrier-led battle group of about 12 vessels outside, in the Gulf of Oman area.

They said U.S. warships "monitored" U.S.-flag shipping in the area, but generally did not escort vessels through danger zones.

Iran says it killed 1,584 Iranian

Meanwhile, Iraq said Tuesday that 1,584 Iranian soldiers were killed when Iraq's Fourth Army corps launched a cross-border attack on the south-central Gulf war front last Friday.

The surprise attack added 100 square kilometres to the 270 square kilometres of Iranian territory Iraq said it occupied in a previous thrust in the same area on April 30.

A military spokesman told the official Iraqi News Agency that the Friday attack also cost the Iraqis 26 tanks, two armoured personnel carriers, 17 other army vehicles, eight 106-millimetre guns and 21 ammunition dumps.

The spokesman had no comment on a Tehran report that Iranian troops beat off three Iraqi ground attacks Monday, two of them in the area occupied by Iraq, east of Misran.

But he said Monday night that the Fourth Army corps had repelled three Iranian attacks in the area over the previous 48 hours.

## Syrian diplomats leave U.K. citing 'rubbish' allegations

LONDON (R) — Three Syrian diplomats expelled from Britain flew home Tuesday with one of them describing allegations that they were involved in terrorist attacks as "rubbish."

Airport officials said the three men — Zaki Oud, Ahmad Abdul Latif and Munir Mouna — left on a regular Syrian Airlines flight to Damascus.

They were expelled after a Syrian refusal to waive their diplomatic immunity to allow British police to question them about an attempt to blow up an Israeli El Al jetliner at Heathrow last month.

Asked by reporters to comment on the allegations as they prepared to board Tuesday's flight,

one of them replied "rubbish."

Syria has reacted to their expulsion by expelling three British diplomats. Foreign Office Minister Tim Renton told parliament Monday that Britain was considering further measures.

He ruled out plans to limit the size of the Syrian mission in Britain.

The Syrian embassy refused comment on the men's departure, which followed discussions between their ambassador and senior foreign office officials last week.

British officials said the ambassador had refused a British request for their diplomatic immunity to be waived and instead had offered police the chance to interview the men at the embassy.

However, this was in turn refuted by the British senior police officers felt the interviews would have no legal basis.

Mr. Renton said Monday that Syria's decision to expel three British diplomats was "regrettable and totally unjustified" but would not specify what measures would be considered, if any.

## Goulding reported to be favouring UNIFIL pullout

BEIRUT (AP) — U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Marrack Goulding may recommend the withdrawal of U.N. peacekeeping forces in South Lebanon when his newly extended mandate expires next July, the Beirut newspaper As Safir reported Tuesday.

"If no progress is achieved on the ground, Goulding will recommend in a report to the U.N. secretary-general to seek the withdrawal of UNIFIL," As Safir

quoted unnamed sources at the U.N. headquarters in New York as saying.

It said Mr. Goulding will make a trip to Israel, Lebanon and possibly Syria before the end of the month to discuss the future of the U.N. Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon (UNTSF).

His findings will be the backbone of a report U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was due to submit to the U.N.

Herzog frees 2 terrorists

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two convicted members of a Jewish terror ring were freed from jail on Tuesday after President Chaim Herzog reduced their sentences.

The two were part of a group of 27 Jews arrested in April 1984 for a string of attacks and plots against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank between 1980 and 1984.

Gilad Peli, 32, was serving a 10-year sentence for his role in a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque in Jerusalem.

Yehuda Ben-Shoshan, 36, was serving a 54-month sentence. He was accused of being the leader of a group that shot dead three Palestinian students and wounded 30 others in a 1983 attack at Hebron's Islamic College.

## UAE mediates in Gulf rift

BAHRAIN (R) — A special envoy of United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan delivered messages to the rulers of Bahrain and Qatar Monday night concerning their dispute over the Fijit Al Dibal reef, the Gulf News Agency reported.

In Abu Dhabi, the semi-official daily newspaper Al Itihad said the UAE had launched a mediation effort.

Its intervention follows apparently abortive efforts by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Qatar on Monday freed 30 foreign workers, taken from Fijit Al Dibal on April 26 while they were working for the Dutch firm Ballast Nedam on construction of a coast guard station for the Bahrain defence force.

While tension between the two

neighbours has eased, diplomats in the region said the basic dispute over Fijit Al Dibal and other islands claimed by both emirates remained unresolved.

Cairo's Al-Ahram newspaper in an editorial Monday described the dispute as regrettable but understandable in view of what it called Arab disunity.

"In the midst of the disunity and contradictions existing in the Arab World, it was not surprising that this long-standing dispute surfaced between two Arab Gulf states," the semi-official newspaper said.

It called on Bahrain and Qatar to resolve their differences through dialogue.

British civil engineer Richard Thomson described on Monday how Qatari soldiers, firing shots into the air, took over the Fijit Al Dibal reef.

## Israel asks U.N. for Nazi files

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel on Monday sent the United Nations the names of some 2,000 alleged Nazi war criminals and asked whether there was a dossier on any of them in the archives of the U.N. War Crimes Commission.

A spokesman for the Israeli U.N. mission said none on the list was well-known and Israel itself had only scant information about many of them.

The War Crimes Commission archives, containing the names of more than 40,000 alleged war criminals, suspects and witnesses, were deposited with the United Nations in 1948.

The archives attracted little attention until recently, when it was disclosed they included a file on former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who served as a German army lieutenant in the Balkans during World War II.

Israel, the United States and Austria last month obtained copies of the Waldheim file. Israel also said it would ask the United Nations if it had files on hundreds of alleged war criminals it had so far been unable to trace.

Israel has been pressing for all the war crimes files to be made public, but the United Nations says governments can obtain access only on the basis of specific

names.

The Israeli spokesman on Monday said internal U.N. memoranda showed this rule was devised by the United Nations, rather than the War Crimes Commission itself, and the U.N. could therefore alter the regulations on its own initiative.

The spokesman said the names on the Israeli list included Heinz Auerswald, said to have been a supervisor in the Warsaw ghetto Otto Heinrich Drechsler, described as general-supervisor of Latvia during the German occupation and Ludwig Fischer, a governor of the Warsaw district.

### TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE  
15:00 ..... Koran  
15:10 ..... Religious programme  
15:20 ..... Cartoons  
15:30 ..... Caricatures  
15:40 ..... Documentary  
15:50 ..... Arabic series  
16:00 ..... Religious programme  
16:10 ..... News in Arabic  
16:20 ..... News in Arabic  
16:30 ..... Religious programme  
16:40 ..... Arabic series  
16:50 ..... News in Arabic  
17:00 ..... Arabic film

PROGRAMME TWO  
17:30 ..... Projection (French)  
17:40 ..... News in French  
17:50 ..... Ajlouni (French)  
18:00 ..... News in Arabic  
18:10 ..... Emergency Room  
18:20 ..... Documentary (Dialogue)  
18:30 ..... Alfred Hitchcock  
18:40 ..... News in English  
18:50 ..... Play of the Week

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
& partly on 96.60 KHz. SW  
Tel: 773111-19

07:30 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
08:45 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
09:00 ..... Pop Session  
09:15 ..... News Summary  
09:30 ..... Pop Session Cont.  
09:45 ..... News Summary  
10:00 ..... Pop Session  
10:15 ..... News Bulletin  
10:30 ..... The Young Sound  
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### WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS  
An exhibition of silk screen prints and paintings by Sue and Sonia Dahlsh at the American Centre (until May 14).

Circus photo exhibition at Yarmouk University (until May 14).

Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

FILM  
"Pangastus" (in English) at 8:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute.

VIDEO  
"Valerie" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267

American Centre. Tel: 644371

American Centre Library. Tel: 641520

British Council. Tel: 6361478

French Cultural Centre. Tel: 637009

Goethe Institute. Tel: 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel: 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel: 634549

Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel: 639777

Haya Art Centre. Tel: 665195

Houston Youth City. Tel: 6671816

Y.W.C.A. Tel: 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel: 664251

Austrian Municipal Library. Tel: 637111

University of Jordan Library. Tel: 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 631760.

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... London, Lameca (BA)  
08:20 ..... Karachi (PK)  
08:30 ..... Sana'a (YF)  
08:35 ..... Beirut (MS)  
08:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (MS)  
08:45 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
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DEPARTURES

06:20 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
06:40 ..... Lameca, London (BA)  
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## Dakhqan pays visit to Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Tuesday paid a visit to Irbid Governorate where he met with Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and other officials. The minister discussed the five-year plan for carrying out afforestation projects in the governorate and for setting up a national park on an area of 220 dunums.

The minister, accompanied by Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tub-eishat, made a tour of the Irbid

region, calling at gardens established recently by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the municipality. He also chaired a meeting at the Department of Agriculture in Irbid to discuss a number of issues pertaining to agriculture.

Mr. Dakhqan was accompanied on the visit by Mr. Ghaleb Abu Arrabi, the director of the range, afforestation and soil protection department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

## Departments to inoculate livestock against disease

AQABA (Petra) — The veterinary department in Aqaba will shortly launch a campaign to inoculate sheep against diseases prevalent in the region.

Dr. Riyadh Zuhud, director of the department, called on all livestock breeders to contact his department to arrange for their animals to be inoculated with the purpose of stemming the spread of disease and preventing it from being transmitted to humans.

A similar inoculation campaign will shortly be carried out in the

Bani Kanana district. A meeting, held under the chairmanship of district governor Abdullah Al Khasawneh, decided that the campaign should be launched on May 20 and a programme has been set for the campaign.

During the programme, the local department expects to inoculate some 6,000 head of sheep and 4,000 head of cattle. The meeting was attended by heads of local municipal and village councils and representatives of health and agriculture departments in the area.

## Committee reviews procedures for purchasing cereal harvest

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Agriculture is making preparations to purchase the 1985-86 cereal harvest from local farmers and the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, Tuesday chaired a meeting of a special committee entrusted with conducting the purchase operations.

During the meeting, various centres at which farmers can sell

their grain were named.

Earlier, a cabinet decision fixed the prices of cereals at competitive rates to encourage local producers and farmers. The decision said that the Ministry of Agriculture's committee will pay up to JD 144 for a tonne of wheat, JD 90 for a tonne of barley, JD 180 for a tonne of lentils and JD 170 for a tonne of chickpeas.

## Rates charged for irrigation water too low, studies say

AMMAN (J.T.) — The current prices of water used for irrigation, three fils per cubic metre, has been found insufficient to cover the operation and maintenance expenses of equipment and facilities used to pump and distribute water to the fields and a special committee formed to study the situation has suggested a gradual increase of the rate to 12 fils per cubic metre.

The committee based its suggestion on studies conducted in Jordan by specialists and advisers, including the World Bank, according to a report in the local press.

It said that by paying three fils per cubic metre, farmers are covering only one third of the total operational costs while the government is paying an annual subsidy of JD 1 million to farmers through reduced water prices.

At the start of operating the East Ghor Canal early in the 1960s, a cubic metre of water for irrigation purposes cost one fil but in 1973 it was raised to three fils and this rate is still in force despite a sharp rise in operational costs, the report said.

The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has requested the government several times to raise the rate of water prices upon advice from several world financing agencies, the report said. It said that the request for an adjustment of rates suggested that water prices be raised first to six fils, then to nine and finally to 12 fils a cubic metre.

## Jordan, EC prepare draft for new five-year cooperation programme

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The cooperation protocol between Jordan and the European Community (EC) is expected to be renewed by the end of 1986 for another five-year term and EC funds will be channelled into projects included the 1986-1990 development plan.

Final touches on the scopes of cooperation and future joint moves are being prepared for the final draft and include cooperation in the areas of the transfer of technology, technical training and advanced technology.

According to EC acting delegate in Jordan Marcello Palmieri, the 12-member bloc is waiting for Jordan's final assessment in identifying fields of cooperation within the national development plan in order to channel EC funds into

proposed projects.

An EC delegation is expected in Amman at the end of the year to sign the new agreement which is expected to increase the volume of technical assistance to Jordan and the size of grants and special loans. Mr. Palmieri told the Jordan Times Tuesday.

The EC extended 40 million European Currency Units (ECU) (approximately \$40 million) to Jordan during the first cooperation agreement 1976-1981, and 63 million ECUs during the current agreement which started in 1981. The assistance is in the form of grants and special long-term loans.

The balance of trade between Jordan and the EC is in favour of the latter and measures have been taken to readjust the balance following a visit to the Kingdom by Claude Cheysson at the end of

1985.

Mr. Cheysson, who is a member of the EC commission for North-South relations, stressed the need to set up joint ventures between Jordan and Europe in all fields, including tourism, banking, and agriculture.

Mr. Palmieri said that a Jordanian delegation visited Brussels earlier in the year with a view to promote Jordan's agricultural produce to EC countries. The delegation and the EC agreed on terms to expand the period of exporting Jordanian produce and the variety of produce which is in demand during the winter.

By expanding the period of exporting agricultural produce, Jordanian exports to the EC will steadily increase but as yet it is not expected to reach the ceiling imposed by the EC, added Mr. Palmieri.

## Alia registers increase in passenger, cargo traffic

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, transported 1,575,928 passengers in the past year, up from 1,112,556 in 1980, registering a 41 per cent increase, according to Alia sources.

The sources said that the volume of goods transported by Alia planes last year amounted to 47,613 tonnes, up from 27,544 tonnes in 1980. The national carrier's plane made 16,262 trips in 1985, up from 14,032 in 1980, an increase of 16 per cent, the sources continued.

Alia spent JD 210 million on establishing maintenance centres and bought newer planes to promote its operations. An announcement by Alia on Tuesday said that the national airline will purchase 12 Airbus planes from now until 1990. The new planes, an Alia press release said, will replace the aging Boeing 707s on routes within the region and to North Africa, and will complement TriStars on services to Europe.

## Ministry of Education issues report on government school system

AMMAN (J.T.) — Expansion in education facilities and schools and continual increases in the number of students have placed added burdens on the Ministry of Education, which runs 75 per cent of the total educational process in the country and this situation has also increased the expenses incurred by private sector schools and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), according to a report prepared by the Ministry of Education.

The report, published in Amman on Tuesday, said that the number of students at government schools in Jordan was 240,000 in 1955, but registered 864,000 in the 1984/85 scholastic year. The number of teachers also increased from 6,788 in 1955 to 34,119 in the past scholastic year, the report said.

The Ministry of Education spends nearly JD 103 (1983 figures) annually on each student at its schools in Jordan in terms of facilities, teachers' salaries, laboratories and other services, the report said.

It said that the development of vocational training and teachers training centres are also placing additional burdens on the ministry.

The ministry has made plans to increase psychological guidance courses, food and health services to schools and will introduce programmes to develop industrial, agricultural and commercial training, the report pointed out.

The report revealed that in the 1984/85 scholastic year students aged between 6 and 11 and enrolled in the elementary stage formed 89.3 per cent of the total number of students.

## Farmers, factories try to meet rising demand for dairy products

By Monika Warich  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In recent years, Jordan has seen a considerable rise in the production and demand for milk. Besides milk, yoghurt and labaneh, a thick yoghurt with a higher fat content, and other dairy products are the traditional milk products in the country, mainly made from sheep and goat's milk.

However, there is a large potential market for fresh milk particularly in and around Amman, although its share of the market is still taken up by imported dry milk powder, the obvious reason for this being the comparatively low price of powder milk compared to fresh and processed milk in Jordan.

Both kinds of milk are distributed through supermarkets and groceries rather than through the "laban" shops, which specialise in yoghurt, labaneh and cheese.

The situation is characterised by the fact that both dairy farming and processing as well as the consumption of milk on a larger scale is a fairly new development in Jordan. The means that new marketing channels had to be established and that the dairy production is not yet always meeting the demand with respect to quantity and quality.

Presently, the two largest dairies in Jordan each produce about 4 tonnes of milk, either pasteurised or UltraHeat Treatment (UHT) processed, per day, while eight other dairies processing pasteurised milk, produce no or very little fresh milk. Altogether, there are ten dairy plants licensed by the government and over 100 small home dairies which sell their products locally. In many cases, these are made from non-pasteurised milk, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The number of cattle varied from 32,000 to 39,000 (heifers and bulls) from 1975 to 1984, with a fair amount of fluctuation within that period. The amount of milk produced, however, was steadily increasing with the proportion of Friesian cows in the stock. In 1984, 16,000 of a total of 36,000 cattle were Friesian, with a production of about 3,000 litres per year, while the local breed (Baladi) only produces 500 litres per year, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Until very recently it was customary for most dairies to make milk from a mixture of fresh milk and reconstituted powder milk, the composition varying widely with seasonal changes of supply, the quality of the fresh milk used and demand. While the demand for milk fluctuates by only 10 per cent between summer and winter, there is a different pattern for yoghurt, in winter consumption is low while in summer it is high, says production manager of the Danish-Jordanian Dairy Company, Jorgen Greve. Their main products in any case are yoghurt and labaneh which constitute 75 per cent of their total production.

### Farmers' difficulties

Under government regulations, every dairy factory in Jordan had to accept fresh milk from the farmers to make up 10 per cent of their daily output until in summer 1985, this proportion was raised to 25 per cent. This was a reaction to growing difficulties on the part of the farmers when selling their milk and this prompted the farmers to stage protest actions last summer.

The farmers presently receive a set price of 160 fils per litre of milk plus 10 fils for transport. The two largest dairies in Jordan — the Danish Jordanian Dairy Co., (Karoline), a private enterprise with Danish management, and the Jordan Dairy Co., a government controlled factory — are the only ones which regularly supply the market with milk. Karoline only produces UHT milk from recombined powder milk while the Jordan Dairy produces fresh pasteurised milk. There are strict regulations that fresh milk must never be mixed with any amount of recombined powder milk, and if fresh and recombined milk are processed into yoghurt or other products, those must be packed in white containers. Only milk and dairy products entirely made from fresh milk are packed in green containers, as a guide for the consumer. The Ministry of Supply is exerting strict control over that matter, as the use of powder milk in products labelled "fresh" used not to be uncommon in Jordan in times of low supply, according to a ministry spokesman.

The Danish Jordanian Dairy uses 7.5 tonnes of fresh milk daily, while the Jordan Dairy daily processes 6 tonnes of fresh milk on average, of which 3 to 4 tonnes are sold as pasteurised fresh milk, according to Assistant Manager Mahmud Awad who added that the supply varies by about 10 per cent seasonally. The Danish Dairy, on the other hand, uses fresh milk only for yoghurt, labaneh and cheese. In addition to dairy products, they recently took up the production of fruit juices.

All dairies in Jordan rely on imports, mainly from Scandinavia and Holland, for the milk powder they use. The same is true for most flavouring ingredients; fruit concentrates used in flavoured milk drinks, fruit juices, yoghurt starter and sugar. However, Jordan is self-sufficient in many fruits, particularly citrus, but there are no facilities to produce fruit juice or juice concentrates.

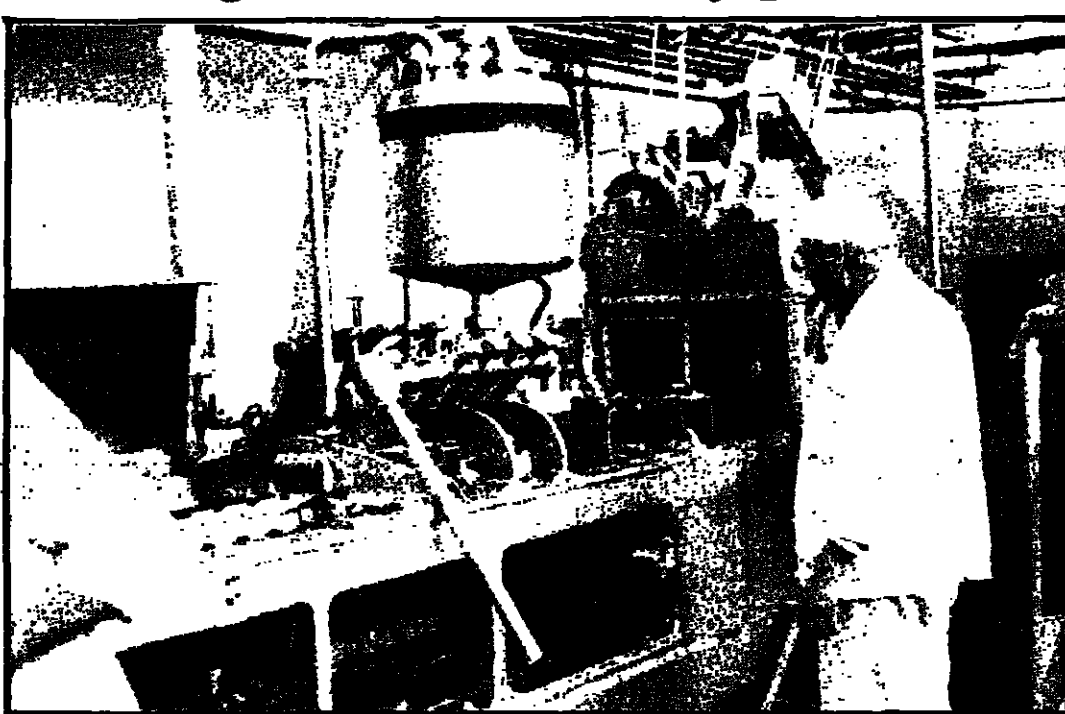
UHT milk in Jordan Since 1982, the Danish Jordanian Dairy Co. has been producing UHT milk and other dairy products. It is located in Baqa'a, about 17 km from central Amman and close to the area where most of Jordan's present 86 dairy farms are concentrated. About 45 of these farmers are members of the Farmer's Cooperative Society, but milk can only be sold to the major dairies through the cooperatives.

The UHT processing itself is carried out in a separate unit of the factory. The milk is heated to 138°C for about 4 seconds by a plate heat exchanger. After the ultra heat treatment, the milk is again cooled down to 5°C and then pressed (not pumped) to the filling and packing machine.

Aseptic conditions are essential for the whole UHT process, which means that pipes, tanks, packing material etc. have to be carefully disinfected before every processing. The cardboard packing material passes through a hydrogen peroxide bath before the cartons are automatically cut, filled and vacuum sealed. The complete production of UHT milk is fully automated, as is the processing, filling and sealing of yoghurt and labaneh.

However, utmost care has to be taken that there is not even the slightest contamination of the milk as this would cause it to spoil very quickly due to bacterial growth.

Monitoring and laboratory testing Every five minutes, a package is taken as a sample during the operation of the UHT plant, and kept in the factory's laboratory for nine days. During this period, it is examined three times: after two, five and nine days. Samples of all other products are equally treated. Each package bears a number indicating the batch to which it belongs, so that in case of any problems (such as bacterial growth or insufficient sealing) the neighbouring packages can easily be traced, explained the head of the Laboratory, Dr. Mohamad Bantkhi. Inside the factory, hygiene is a key factor as well as strict observance of aseptic conditions in the UHT plant, he added. There is a central cleaning unit which can be connected by a separate pipe system individually with each tank to automatically clean it with hot and cold water or



Modern equipment in one of Jordan's dairy factories

chemicals. Equally important is that the staff fully understand the necessity of personal hygiene when handling products at any stage of the processing.

The use of fresh milk for UHT processing is presently ruled out by the Managing Director of the Danish-Jordanian Co., Mr. Arne Frilich. This is due to the insufficient quality of the available fresh milk as it arrives at the factory's premises after being transported for about two hours without previous cooling at the collecting stations and on the farms. The amount of bacteria in the milk by then has reached levels which pasteurisation alone is not enough to kill them in sufficient numbers. As long as there will be no facilities to cool the milk immediately after milking and during transport to the dairy factories, those problems are here to stay, Mr. Frilich concluded.

### Water supplies

The quality of the water used for processing and recombination of milk has to meet certain standards. In some parts of Jordan, the piped drinking water is very saline. The Danish Jordanian Dairy is lucky to be able to use the public water supply, while the Jordan Dairy factory, which is located in Zarqa, about 30 km east of Amman, has to rely on water brought in by truck from the Water Authority of Jordan.

Other elements adversely affecting the dairy process, if contained in the water, are chloride and calcium. As both are high in Jordan's water, it has to be filtered and softener is added before it is used in the dairy.

Almost all dairies in Jordan are concentrated in the Amman area, where there is a ready market for dairy products. Both large Jordanian dairies have an extensive and efficient distribution system by cooling and freezer trucks, and the good road network all over the country is an advantage. Further expansion of both the market for milk and the fresh milk offered by farmers is expected in the near future; according to the Ministry of Supply, another cooperative will soon start large scale dairy farming in the Jordan Valley and a new dairy factory in Irbid is going to be opened shortly.

## Hamzeh addresses WHO meeting in Geneva

GENEVA (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has called on world nations to find means of reducing the hazards of smoking and to issue legislation prohibiting advertising for cigarettes and tobacco in the press and other media.

Dr. Hamzeh, who is chairman of the World Health Organisation (WHO)'s current 39th meeting, said that he was surprised to see governments allowing tobacco to be advertised in order to encourage smoking, particularly among youth and at sports centres, although smoking is the first enemy of sport. There are governments which prohibit any commercial advertising of tobacco in their own countries but permit such advertisements to be published abroad through their foreign broadcasts in violation of all principles and ethics. Dr. Hamzeh continued.

Dr. Hamzeh also urged WHO to make a comprehensive study of the current imbalance in the number and distribution of physicians and doctors around the world. He said that certain countries suffer from a serious shortage of physicians, something which threatens their primary health care programmes, while other countries have a surplus of doctors who find themselves unemployed thus adversely affecting the standard of the medical profession. Dr. Hamzeh, who was commenting on speeches delivered by a number of delegates, said that the pharmaceutical industry should not be primarily geared towards profits but rather it should be a means of helping to preserve people's health. He urged countries to adopt sound measures in the drug industry.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Muasher, Obeidi discuss CAEU issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Pan-Arab economic issues and cooperation among Arab countries in economic and trade affairs were discussed Tuesday by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi, the secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). Both officials also discussed subjects on the agenda of a CAEU meeting to be held here on Sunday. Dr. Muasher will represent Jordan at the CAEU meetings.

### ACC loans JD 250,000 to Karak farmers

KARAK (Petra) — Farmers in the Karak region received a total of JD 250,000 in loans from the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) to help them set up drip irrigation networks, according to Khaled Al Majali, ACC's director in Karak. He said that 151 farmers benefitted from the loans which will be used to finance projects in the southern regions in line with Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) plans. The loans, he said, will also help farmers purchase equipment and farm implements. Mr. Majali called on local farmers to apply to the JVA for loans to start work on land they have recently acquired from the JVA.

### U.S. university official visits RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Fred Brooke, vice president of Connecticut University in the United States, Tuesday called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) where he met with RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani. They discussed cooperation between the RSS and Connecticut University in research and scientific affairs. Dr. Brooke, who is currently on a tour in Jordan and the Middle East, briefed Dr. Daghestani on research programmes his university has been conducting on small industries. He said that \$50 million is annually spent on research.

### Ministry continues afforestation plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture says it has planted forest trees on 30,000 dunums of land around the country and shrubs in 13,000 dunums of pasture land, despite the mild drought Jordan witnessed this year. A ministry spokesman said that trees were also planted along 350 kilometres of main and side roads in the Kingdom during the season. More than seven million forest trees were produced by the ministry's nurseries and most of them have been distributed free of charge and planted between January and April this year, the spokesman added. He said that most of the forest trees were planted in the eastern regions of the Kingdom to stem the encroachment of desert on arable land.

## 'Syria rebuffed Israeli effort'

(Continued from page 1)

When asked why the U.S. appeared reluctant to act against Syria after bombing Libya for alleged terrorism, Mr. Shultz said:

"In the case of Libya you had a state which brought about terrorism, in which we had unequivocal evidence of their involvement in it and it was very widespread and so we struck very strongly — diplomatically, economically and in the end, militarily."

"We have been unequivocal in our comments about terrorism elsewhere as coming from Syria or Iran and both of those countries are on our terrorist list," he said. Syria, Iran, Libya, South Yemen and Cuba are on a list of countries declared by the U.S. State Department to be supporters of "terrorism."

The Syrian government was reported Tuesday to have unleashed a campaign to counter charges of Syrian involvement in international terrorism, and received prompt backing from the Soviet Union.

The Syrian media said Tuesday Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shara'a made a surprise visit to Tehran on Monday and delivered a message from Mr. Assad to Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

Mr. Shara'a also held talks with his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati. But neither the Iranian nor the Syrian media gave any details of the talks beyond Tehran Radio's report that they covered

"latest regional developments." Several Beirut newspapers said Mr. Shara'a's trip was part of a Syrian diplomatic campaign to canvass support against the Western campaign that linked Syria to bombing attempts in Britain and West Germany.

Al Nida, official organ of Lebanese Communists, carried a statement it said was made by Abdullah Al Ahmar, assistant secretary of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party at a conference of 54 communist and leftist organisations.

"The United States and its allies are nowadays trying to take the world back to the language of old colonialism, conquest and hegemony," Mr. Ahmar was quoted as saying of the Western charges. "Syria will remain a stumbling bloc for American schemes."

Syria's Culture Minister Mrs. Najah Attar also was quoted by the Beirut newspaper As Safir as saying at a Damascus mass rally that Syria was capable of defending itself against military attacks.

"Israel, the United States and NATO countries are trying to use terrorism as an excuse for waging aggression against the Arab World. But Syria is not afraid, and should we be attacked we shall defend ourselves," Mrs. Attar was quoted as saying.

The Soviet Union on Monday reiterated its support of Syria and Libya against external attacks.



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### The hope for Bangladesh

IT IS a pity that many Third World countries with vast natural resources and massive human potential are continuously denied the chance to draw on their own reserves and assume their appropriate role in the developing world. When it is not superpower meddling, it is internal feuds over political processes which pose obstacles in these countries' stride towards self-reliance and prosperity. The latest example is Bangladesh where the military ruler and politicians are locked in a bitter struggle for power after last week's general elections.

Political instability is no stranger to Dhaka which has always had to bear the cross of uncertainty and instability ever since that fateful day in August 1975 when President Mujibur Rahman, the founder of the nation, and his family were mercilessly gunned down. Corruption, nepotism and misuse of funds and international assistance were bywords in the history of Bangladesh since then, and General Mohammad Ershad Hussain, who took power in 1982, himself has set the example for realignment of the Bangladesh establishment by bringing to book several former ministers for corruption. When Ershad imposed martial law in 1982, hopes were revived that the day was not far when the house would be put in order and the people's true representatives would take the helm of the nation to steer it into the mainstream of the developing world.

Now, four years and a general election later, Bangladesh is still facing uncertainty.

We do not know whether opposition allegations that Ershad's party rigged the polls are true, but we do know one thing: the political crisis does not bode well for a nation struggling to keep itself on its feet. "Sonar Bangla" and its people could be a creative force in the developing world if only their energies and resources are directed in the right course. Unstable political climate, coupled with mounting foreign debts and international apathy would only push the country towards fulfilling Henry Kissinger's 1971 prediction that the creation of an independent state out of East Pakistan would only mean the birth of a "new parasite" in Asia. Whatever the reasons behind such a prediction, it is up to the Bangladeshis, the rulers, the politicians and the masses alike, to prove him wrong.

The first step in that direction is for Bangladesh to disperse the clouds of allegations that surround last week's elections and stabilise the political climate through respect for the norms of democracy and giving the people the last say in what they want for their country and how they wish to be. The road to true democracy for most Third World countries may be long and hard. But only through respect for democratic values and practices can they hope to push forward and achieve real progress.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

##### Al Ra'i: Israeli Jews dwindle

THE Israeli government has voiced concern over the increase in the number of Arab inhabitants under its rule and the decrease of the number of Jews in Israel. The increase of Arabs in the occupied Palestinian territory is due to a high birth rate and the decrease in Jews results from the low birth rate on the one hand and the exodus of Israelis seeking a better life outside Israel on the other. This is a problem which the Israeli leadership is facing due to the unstable economic, social and psychological Israeli society because of continuous wars against the Arabs and the frustration of many who immigrated to Israel only to find peaceful life impossible. One can conclude that this is the natural result of Israel's policies and a direct outcome of irresponsible behaviour of Zionist leaders who built their state on an occupied land and by armed force and aggression, and with a spirit of arrogance and lust for power and hegemony. The government's concern over the issue of decreasing number of Jews wrecks Zionist dreams of establishing a purely Jewish state. Even within the Jewish society in Israel there is deep discrimination between the eastern and western Jews, causing further divisions and creating a basic weakness in the Israeli society. Many Jews who settled in Israel feel that they are mere tools in the hands of the world Zionism and feel they have no real future in the occupied Palestinian land. Therefore, the number of Jews is bound to continue to drop and justice and right will come out victorious for the Arabs in the end.

##### Al Distour: Don't believe the Israelis

THE Arabs have had a long experience with the Israeli enemy and have come to realise that not all that is being said and announced by Israel could be true. Recent statements by Israeli leaders denying any intention of launching war against Syria cannot be a guaranteed proof that the enemy will not make war at any time. This belief is further strengthened amidst a recent escalation of tension in the region which could escalate further and lead to an armed confrontation at any minute. Israel's continued occupation of Arab land is in itself sufficient cause for such war. The Israelis have been contributing to the escalation of tension amid stepped up campaigns in America and Europe against the Arab Nation. This is a tempting climate for Israel to direct a blow to the Arabs to prevent them from building up their military power to be in parity with the Israeli force. A new Israeli war against the Arabs could be launched under the pretext of combating terrorism which Israel is taking pains to make the world nations believe that it originates with the Arabs. Syria, of course, cannot keep a blind eye to what is happening, and the dangers looming in the offing, and the Israeli military preparations along the border. But Israel cannot launch war without permission from Washington, and so we have the right to believe that any fresh aggression will mean an American-Israeli joint aggression. We have to be alert and watchful and demand that all Arab countries be ready for any eventuality.

##### Sawt Al Shuhb: Talks over Lebanon intensify

THE Lebanese and Syrian capitals are nowadays witnessing stepped up efforts designed to find a means for ending the civil war in Lebanon and bringing about reconciliation among warring factions. There are still sensible people in Lebanon who, despite the bloodbath and the destruction in their country strongly believe in the eventual dialogue and the peaceful ways for solving their internal problems. In cooperating with Damascus, Beirut can find a political solution for the problem, but the economic and social issues will have to be settled among the Lebanese themselves in a peaceful and serious manner. The Lebanese people realise that their common enemy is watching and continually hatching plots to undermine their country's security and stability. In cooperation with Damascus, the Lebanese found a means for settling their political wrangles and a tool for preserving their independence and sovereignty.

## Europe and the Middle East: Good neighbours?

By Riad Khouri

THE American attack on Libya has made a lot of people take a close look at relations between Western Europe and the Middle East. It's a long way from Ireland to Oman or from Sudan to Norway but despite geographical or other distances, the two regions are very closely linked. The countries of the Middle East are the most important trading partners of the EEC, and this alone is enough to demonstrate the crucial importance of relations between them and our region. But trade is only one part of a very big picture.

Since the dawn of history, people around the Mediterranean have exchanged goods and ideas and fought each other. In the words of former French foreign minister Claude Cheysson, "the peoples of the Southern Mediterranean and Europe have lived together for centuries, getting to know each other and conquering each other. We have spent centuries following each other around the Mediterranean." But the Middle East stood aside during the great changes of the 19th century when Europe took off into the industrial era. Poor administration towards the end of the Ottoman period was partly responsible for regional stagnation, but there were other reasons. Lack of coal, the distance from

important markets, weak local demand, obstacles to international transport and a geographical situation which often prevented the building of railways also contributed to the economic backwardness of the Middle East before World War I. And with this state of affairs came subordination to Europe.

But these handicaps were gradually overcome as political and economic nationalism swept through the region. Improved transport, the replacement of coal by oil and income from tourism made the Middle East more prosperous. Meanwhile Europe went into relative decline, only partly redressed by the unity of the Common Market. Though not exactly equal, the Middle East and the EEC today can deal with each other with an increasing amount of give and take. The Middle East is the Common Market's main customer, taking more of its goods than both the U.S. and Japan combined. Saudi Arabia leads the region in its imports from and exports to the EEC and has run a large overall surplus for the past decade or so. Thanks to crude oil (which makes up about 90 per cent of the Middle East's exports to Europe) the economic nexus between the two regions is powerful. And despite recent pro-

blems in the international petroleum market, this situation will continue for some time. Whatever the Europeans do to conserve oil or switch to other forms of fuel is not going to dent the Middle East's position as an energy supplier over the medium term (especially after the nuclear accident in the Ukraine).

This simply means that both the Middle East and Western Europe are dependent on oil as the basis of commerce. But trade is only one

aspect of the two regions' relationship. Another is investment. In the past, this was usually one-way from Europe to the Middle East. But since 1973 and the latter's emergence as a capital exporter the traffic has been reversed. From short-term bank deposits to property and shares, Middle East investment is everywhere within the EEC. This further strengthens the links between us and Europe, but it also leads to problems. Europeans are no less chauvinistic or xenophobic than other people and foreign control of or interest in their banks, land or factories has sometimes created friction. Which brings us back to Libya, the country which the U.S. loves to hate. American policy is now to boycott Libya and encourage others, especially Europe, to do the same.

U.S.-Libyan commerce is trivial, but Libya is the 16th largest importer from the Common Market and the 10th biggest exporter to it. Italy imports \$3.6 billion of goods annually from Libya, almost all of it crude oil of which Libya is the Italians' main supplier. Libya also has extensive investments in Italy, especially in refining and manufacturing. Among the latter is a 13 per cent stake in Fiat, Italy's biggest industrial concern. Acquired in 1976, a condition of sale was that the Agnelli family, Fiat's second biggest single shareholders, would continue to be completely free from any interference in their management. So Libya remained a silent partner in Fiat, with the Agnelli retaining an option to buy them out.

But Fiat now seems to be having trouble winning public works contracts in the U.S. And the Agnelli, whose firm is involved in defence and aerospace, are interested in taking part in the American Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars). So the Libyans are being encouraged to sell out. Fiat can't seriously contemplate further important work in the U.S. with a Libyan shareholder, even a silent one.

Libya is also linked to the EEC in lots of other ways. Libya is West Germany's third biggest supplier

of oil; Libyan investments are scattered across the Common Market. A large number of West Europeans work in Libya; and the EEC supplies it with \$350 million of food annually. Cutting these ties to please the Americans is almost impossible as well as being economically ruinous for both Libya and Europe.

The only Common market member to seemingly go along with the U.S. in its present anti-Libyan campaign has been Britain. Once the foremost colonial power in the Middle East, Britain retains massive interests in the region and U.K.-Middle East trade remains very important. The Middle East is by far the U.K.'s largest market for arms and it also exports a wide variety of other goods and services to the region, usually receiving crude oil in exchange. Britain last year recorded a \$5.3 billion surplus in its balance of trade with the Middle East, nearly 5 per cent higher than in 84.

The U.K.'s biggest markets in the region were Saudi Arabia (which imported \$1.9 billion in 1985 from Britain), the UAE (over \$900 million), Iran (close to \$700 million) and Egypt (around \$700 million). The largest sources of U.K. imports from the Middle East were Saudi Arabia, which in

1985 sold British goods worth over \$700 million, and Libya with sales of \$435 million.

Figures for the rest of the Common Market are comparable, which means that although American relations with the Middle East in general and Libya in particular are ultimately trivial, the links between Europe and the region are very strong. In the post-oil boom hangover, it has become increasingly obvious that the U.S. doesn't much worry about the Middle East except insofar as Europe's security is involved. Europe cares more about the region, but old colonial attitudes die hard and racism and prejudice operate against the Arabs and other Middle East investing, travelling and working in the Common Market. Life would be a lot easier for both regions if their peoples realised that their fates are linked in an economic and political symbiosis. Despite obvious and huge differences, places like France and Syria or Italy and Egypt have a lot more in common with each other than they do with the Soviet Union or the United States.

Riad Khouri is a Beirut-based economic consultant. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

### SPD gives priority to jobs, environment, nuclear halt

By Tony Carritt  
 Reuters

BONN — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have made clear they will give priority to fighting unemployment, investing in environmental protection and paving the way for a halt to nuclear power if they win national elections next January.

The party's candidate to replace Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Johannes Rau, gave the first details of his economic strategy in a keynote speech to an SPD economic congress in Hamburg that ended on Saturday.

He pledged his government would do all in its power to provide work for the country's over two million jobless and said he wanted West Germany to become world leader in what he called the "ecological renewal of industrial society."

The main aim of the congress was to discuss a draft policy document that is expected to form the basis of the party's economic programme for the rest of this century.

But the Soviet nuclear disaster at Chernobyl dominated much of the debate and lent new urgency to the party's avowed aim of doing away with nuclear energy in the medium-term.

Rau made the clearest declaration yet of his determination to prevent West Germany's first fast breeder nuclear reactor going on stream and scrap a controversial recycling plant for nuclear waste currently under construction in Bavaria.

In a newspaper interview, he later said he could not name a date for shutting down the country's nuclear power stations but added the SPD wanted to end the atomic energy programme as soon as such a move was "possible and responsible."

His comments reflected recognition of the huge opposition the party would face in dispensing with a major industry, not only from its political opponents and

private electricity companies but also from trade unions anxious to safeguard jobs.

They also underlined widely differing views within the party, expressed publicly and privately at the congress, over how and when such a move could be put into practice.

In stark contrast to the policies of Kohl's centre-right government, Rau's strategy for cutting unemployment calls for shorter working hours and foresees the setting up of a special "labour and environment fund" to promote public and private sector investment in environmental projects.

The 20 billion mark (\$9.1 billion) fund, which he said would create at least 200,000 to 300,000 new jobs, would be financed by a tax on electricity, vehicle fuel, heating oil and gas. Like most elements of Rau's strategy, it is a central proposal in the draft policy document.

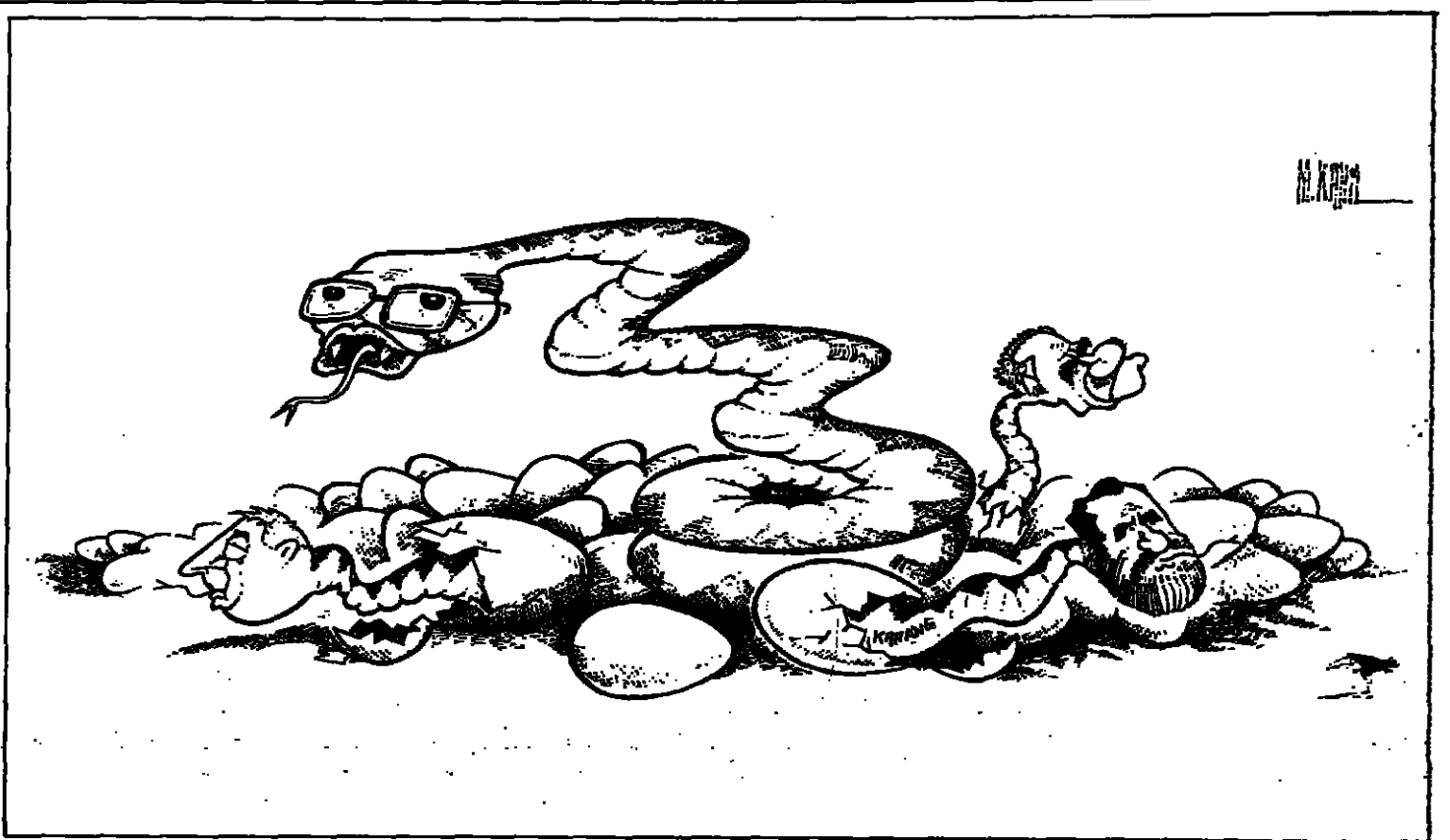
Rau also called for increased use of public funds for training the unemployed to combat a shortage of qualified workers in industries of the future.

In addition, he pledged tax concessions worth 50,000 marks (\$23,000) for small and medium-sized firms who reinvested profits in equipment that would secure and create jobs rather than in paper investments.

Rau said he was also determined to look into setting up a special government programme to combat the problem of the long-term unemployed.

The SPD, anxious to woo voters away from the environmentalist Greens Party, has made the balance between ecology and economy a major theme of its draft programme.

With its special fund, the SPD aimed to replace ecologically harmful products and production processes, promote the necessary technical innovations to achieve this and tackle the problem of environmental burdens accumulated from the past, Rau said.



### Kahanism remains popular among Israeli pupils

The following article by Joel Rebbibo appeared in the Israeli newspaper The Jerusalem Post last Thursday.

EDUCATING pupils about democracy has not significantly reduced support for the ideas of Meir Kahane and his Kach Party among Israeli youth, according to the findings of a Dahaf poll released last Wednesday.

The poll, taken in March among 600 pupils aged 15-18 at the request of the Van Leer Institute, showed a drop of 1 to 7 percentage points in support for Kach over a year ago when 11.3 per cent of those polled said they would vote for Kach. But ideas associated with Kahanism remained popular.

When the key words "Kahane," "democracy," and "Kach" appeared in questions, there was a significant drop in support for

Kahanist doctrines. However, questions that posed similar ideas but didn't have those words showed there was little change in the respondents' attitudes towards the rights of Arabs.

One category that did show a significant decline in support for Kahanism comprised pupils attending trade schools in the bagrut framework. While 46 per cent said they supported Kahanism in 1985, only 30 per cent did so in the latest poll.

As in previous polls, the Orthodox community was not properly represented, because of reluctance to be interviewed; the ultra-Orthodox community was not included at all.

Some 70 per cent of the pupils said Jews have full rights to the land of Israel, while 22 per cent said the Jewish right is almost absolute. Only 5 per cent said Arabs

should have full rights without full obligations, such as doing national service. As in the past year two-thirds said Arabs should have equal rights and equal responsibilities, while about a quarter said Arabs should have more obligations without additional rights.

The poll found that Israeli pupils lean overwhelmingly towards supporting democratic principles as they relate to freedom of the press and due process in law.

The poll also showed that the Likud has lost significant support among the young with only 20 per cent indicating they favoured the party. But rather than shifting their support to Labour or other parties, the poll showed they were increasingly undecided or uninterested in voting. Researchers noted, however, that this is a typical pattern in non-election years.

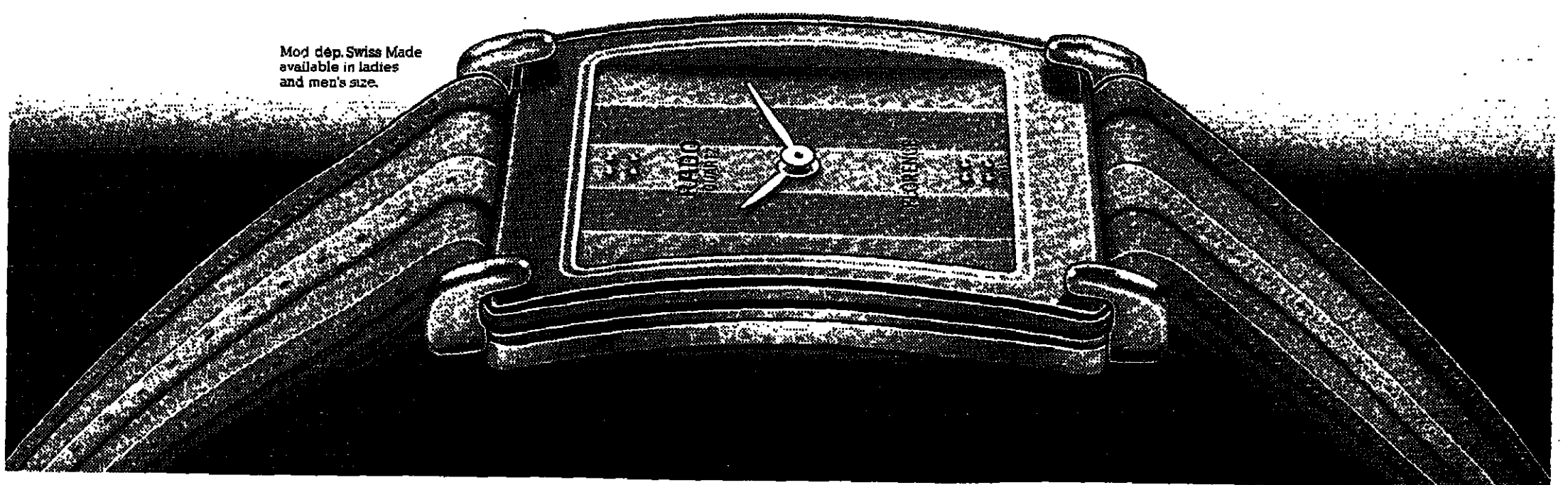
Mina Tsemach, who heads Dahaf, warned that conclusions should not be drawn from this survey of the effectiveness of the school's Education for Democracy programme, which has been operating for the past two years. "We can't offer explanations, but it is possible that the rise in terror acts offset the gains of the programme."

Alouph Hareven, of the Van Leer Institute, pointed to signs of Kahane's declining influence in the past year, including his delegitimization by the Knesset, massive demonstrations organised by opponents and the efforts of the Education Ministry.

"You can't judge the effectiveness of an educational programme after two years," said Hareven. "You need at least five years."

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## IAEA sets standard for nuclear safety, but can't enforce it

By Peter Gumbel  
The Wall Street Journal

VIENNA — In May 1984, nuclear experts from 19 countries including the Soviet Union agreed on guidelines for coping with just such a disaster as the Chernobyl meltdown.

The guidelines, worked out and published under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, suggest ways to deal with the accidental release of radioactive materials across national boundaries. They cover crucial issues such as exchanging technical details, agreeing on the timing and consistency of information given to the public and planning a coordinated response to the emergency.

In the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident, most of these non-binding recommendations have been ignored by the Soviet Union, even though it was directly involved in drawing them up. And the IAEA, a United Nations body that acts as a clearing house for virtually every form of international nuclear activity, hasn't been able to lift a finger — at least, not without Moscow asking it to do so first.

"We are purely advisory," James Daglish, a harassed agency spokesman, repeats to an endless stream of callers wanting to know what action is being taken, and whether it's safe to eat unwashed vegetables. "We're not regulatory. All we can do is advise."

### Watchdog sought

As international uproar continues over the disaster and Moscow's reaction to it, the role and function of the low-profile IAEA have been catapulted into the spotlight. When it comes to nuclear safety, some are saying that just giving advice isn't enough: What is needed is a real watchdog with sharp teeth.

At the Tokyo summit, leaders of the seven nations issued a special communiqué that "welcomes and encourages" the IAEA's work, and calls for "early elaboration" of an international convention that will compel nations to report and exchange information about nuclear accidents.

International nuclear experts and diplomats in Vienna say it's still too early to judge the political fallout from Chernobyl. But, beyond improving the flow of information about nuclear accidents, even advocates of tough safety regulations are skeptical that the disaster will bring about any sweeping alterations to international nuclear policy or the powers of the IAEA.

"It's wishful thinking," says Bob Pollard of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a U.S. anti-nuclear group. "The world hasn't managed to get international agreements on many things less controversial than nuclear energy." Adds Leonard Weiss, an advisor on nuclear issues to U.S. Sen. John Glenn, "We don't believe (setting up mandatory safety standards) will be easy. It will require amending the charter of the agency, which has proved a pretty sticky wicket in the past."

### Ceding sovereignty

The introduction of any binding international obligations for nuclear safety would certainly be a novelty for the agency and for the whole field of nuclear cooperation. With most countries wary of allowing international bureaucrats to poke around their sensitive nuclear energy programmes at will, it's perhaps not surprising that the IAEA's 112 member states have been loathe to give it regulatory powers that might involve yielding some of their national sovereignty.

Even in the aftermath of Chernobyl, that sort of attitude looks set to prevail. "If people are in favour of cooperation, that's fine," says a senior French nuclear policy official. "But binding international norms for safety just aren't feasible."

The reaction of international nuclear experts to the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in the U.S. in 1979 may give some indication of what can be expected to happen this time. After that accident, many nations generally re-examined the technical design of their nuclear plants. An IAEA conference on nuclear safety in Stockholm in 1981 produced hundreds of learned papers, published by the agency in eight thick volumes. But the IAEA's own powers weren't altered.

"You can only regulate for safety," the agency's Mr. Daglish says. "You can't regulate against accidents."

### Just bureaucrats

Housed in a hulking concrete block just across the Danube from the dainty baroque centre of Vienna, the IAEA doesn't participate in the debate that could shape its future. Policy is made exclusively by its member states. The agency just carries it out as best it can.

It's no fault of the agency that Moscow ignored most of its guidelines for passing on information about a nuclear accident, officials stress. If the Soviets won't volunteer the facts, there's nothing the bureaucrats can do. (The one break with the rules that some officials did tolerate was to continue working last Thursday and Friday even though the agency was formally closed for holidays.)

Still, given its limited room for manoeuvre, the IAEA's staff of 1,800 generally gets high marks for the things it does do. "It's well-managed with a good reputation," says one West German government official who has dealings with the agency. Walt Patterson, an anti-nuclear consultant in Britain, adds, "It's a good organisation given a very difficult brief and inadequate resources. It's not necessarily the best organisation we've got, but it's the only one we've got."

Established in 1957, the agency's objectives are "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world." It also administers safeguards designed to prevent nuclear material being diverted away from power plants and being put to military use.

### Giving advice

In practice, the IAEA is involved in a huge range of technical activities that have some nuclear connection. Its experts give advice and assistance to developing countries wanting help with their nuclear energy programmes. It holds numerous conferences, seminars and meetings of experts to discuss everything from nuclear safety to food preservation, from uranium exploration to using nuclear techniques in medical diagnosis.

Its \$130 million annual budget even includes a programme to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly by using radiation to sterilize the males, and one to measure the hormone levels in buffalo in Southeast Asia to ensure that they'll bear healthy calves.

Trying to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons is a more controversial and difficult function. Under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the IAEA's 200 or so inspectors have some powers to examine nuclear plants for signs of any diversion of nuclear materials. But, according to Hans Blix, the IAEA's director general, the agency sees its role as that of an auditor rather than a policeman.

"Safeguards cannot prevent a violation of obligations any more than bank or company audits can prevent a misappropriation of funds," the Swedish-born Mr. Blix, who has headed the agency since 1981, has said. "All they can do is expose infringements or arouse suspicions — in effect, sound the alarm."

### Inspections forbidden

The difficulties of enforcing non-proliferation have tended to be well publicised, particularly because countries like India, Pakistan, South Africa, Israel and Argentina aren't party to the treaty and don't allow the IAEA, to which all five belong, to inspect all their nuclear installations.

Now, the Chernobyl accident has clearly shown up the frailty of the agency's voluntary schemes for the safety of nuclear power plants, too.

For more than a decade, the IAEA has worked to develop a comprehensive set of international safety guidelines and standards for nuclear plants. There's an "operational safety review team" that helps countries requesting outside advice on reactor safety. A so-called Incident Reporting System has been set up, enabling all countries to analyse and learn from the nuclear mishaps suffered by their neighbours. Recently, Mr. Blix has established a group of 13 international nuclear gurus who are supposed to examine current and evolving safety issues that could have an international impact.

### Role after Chernobyl

IAEA officials claim that all these measures have greatly enhanced the safety of nuclear power plants world-wide. But when it came to finding out what went on at Chernobyl, the agency has been almost as helpless and information-starved as everyone else.

According to an IAEA spokesman, the Soviet Union first informed the IAEA of the accident on Monday, April 28 after 6 p.m., when the Soviet ambassador, Oleg Khlestov, telephoned Mr. Blix in his office.

## Probabilities suggest France will suffer a nuclear accident

By Bruno Dethomas  
Le Monde

WITH radioactive particles still drifting over Europe, it is still far too premature to draw all the consequences of the Chernobyl accident. For this, we would have to know exactly how many persons have been killed and how many others exposed to radiation. Soviet scientists would also have to explain to their Western counterparts the circumstances of the accident so that nuclear security in the USSR and the rest of the world may "benefit from it."

Moscow Communist Party leader Boris Yeltsin announced in West Germany that the accident appeared to have been caused by a human error and that some 49,000 persons were evacuated from the immediate vicinity of the nuclear plant; he also indicated that those evacuated would not be kept away from the affected area indefinitely.

But already a few observations can be made. The first is that the champions of the laws of probability were right. What did they say? That the chances of a serious accident were estimated to be one in ten thousand years. But already, 370 nuclear power plants are on stream throughout the world and they represent an aggregate operation of slightly less than 4,000 years. Pierre Tanguy, France's inspector general of nuclear safety, and security, drew the following conclusion when he addressed a recent symposium marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (CEA — the French Atomic Energy Commission): "This means it is highly probable such an accident will take place somewhere in the world during the next 20 years, and will thus put the question of safety on the front pages of all newspapers."

Thus if the probability calculations are correct, we must start out from the principle that a nuclear accident will necessarily take place in France, a country which has almost 40 reactors in operation and a score more under construction. The French government's swift reaction of the first oil shock enabled the country, which was importing 75 per cent of its energy requirements in 1973, to reduce this dependence to 57 per cent in 1985 basically thanks to nuclear power, and the dependence will in all probability drop to 50 per cent by 1990 in view of the new reactors scheduled to come on stream by then.

If, as seems probable, such an accident does take place in France, will it be necessary to shut down all the pressurised water reactors, if not by governmental decision, at least under pressure from our neighbours (the Swiss, Germans, Belgians and Luxembourgers) who are far closer to our reactors than the Scandinavians and the Poles are to Soviet nuclear power plants? It is a point which objectively leads us to querying our excessive dependence on nuclear power for electricity. It has to be noted that the Soviet disaster leads more weight to this argument long cited by environmentalists — who are thin on

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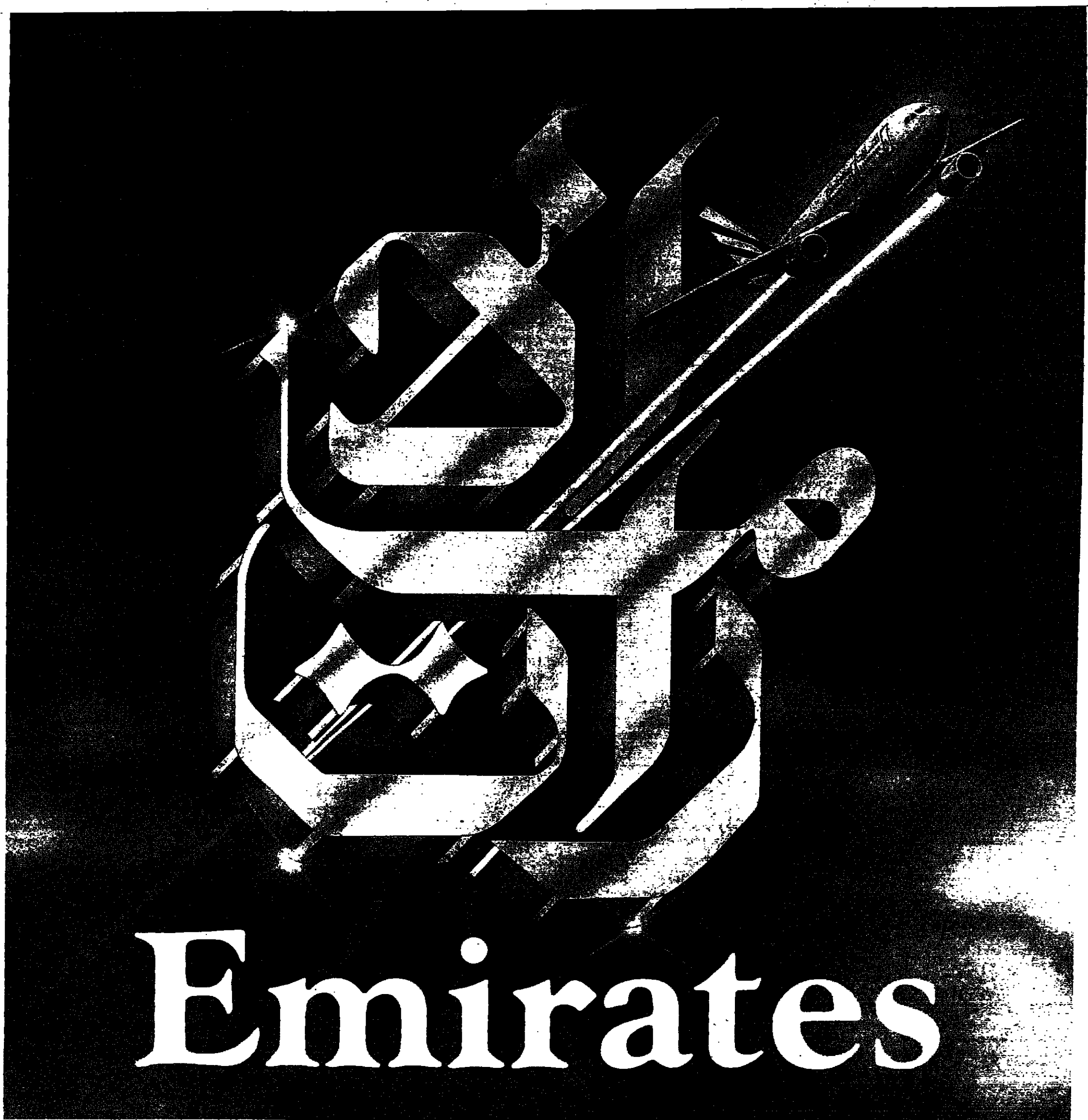
the ground in France — and the CFDT (Confédération française et démocratique du travail) labour union.

The third observation is that the accident comes at a very bad moment for the nuclear industry. While France, which has an over-capacity, is not left with any major decision to make (apart from weighing the risks of a dependence on a single energy source which will soon reach 80 per cent), it is not the case with the United States and Great Britain, which doubtless accounts for the spate of "information" coming from over the Atlantic in recent days.

While the United States will "celebrate" this year or early next the commissioning of its 100th nuclear power plant, there have been in recent years — especially after the Three Mile Island accident in 1979 — more cancellations of plant commissions than orders. But if Kenneth MacCallum, the president of the Edison Electric Institute, is to be believed: "Assuming that demand for electricity increases by 2.5 per

cent a year and there is a capacity margin of 20 per cent, the United States will need additional capacity towards 1992." Which is tantamount to saying that American power companies will have to start investing right away.

Already the signs for nuclear power in the short term are scarcely encouraging in the energy market, considering the cost of coal and oil. Anyone who wants convincing needs only to read the recent article in Business Week on the failure (or the excessive success) of European nuclear programmes. The argument is based, as far as France is concerned, on a single quote from an anti-nuclear economist and concludes with a Swiss opinion: "Europe should produce less electrical power as it should produce less wine and milk." The question is whether, given the strong anti-nuclear feeling in the country, American power companies will succeed in holding on to even their present share (15 per cent) of nuclear-generation in electricity production.



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# Malofeyev replaced by coach of Dynamo Kiev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet national coach Eduard Malofeyev was replaced Tuesday, less than three weeks before the World Cup finals in Mexico — a desperate measure by the Soviet Soccer Federation to rebuild a side rocked by poor performances this year.

Malofeyev's replacement is Valery Lobanovsky, coach of the national squad twice before and the man who took Dynamo Kiev to success in this year's European Cup Winners' Cup.

The 23-man squad will be announced later, but Tuesday's announcement said 11 players had been picked from Kiev, last year's league champions and very much the team in form.

It will almost certainly include the largely-untried midfield trio of Pavel Yakovenko, Vasily Rats and Ivan Yaremchuk, with Igor Belanov joining team-mate Oleg Blokhin in attack.

Malofeyev, despite professing a personal dislike for the "star" mentality, put much of his faith last year in three individuals — Dniepr's goal-machine Oleg Protasov, midfielder Fyodor Cherenkov and Dynamo Tbilisi defender Alexander Chivadze.

All three have had problems this season. Protasov is only beginning to recover from badly torn ligaments, Cherenkov is suffering from a complete loss of form, while Chivadze has missed two penalties in successive matches and is not the dominant figure of old in the centre of defence.

Only goalkeeper and captain Rinat Dasayev and left-back Anatoly Demyanenko have kept the

side together. But, strangely, Malofeyev told Reuters before leaving Tbilisi after the defeat against England that he had been unimpressed with Demyanenko's performance.

Malofeyev, 43, gave up his job as coach of Dynamo Minsk in November 1983 to take over the national job after the Soviet team failed to make the finals of European Championship in France.

He has always been a controversial figure and struggled to keep the confidence of fans and sports officials.

He began by dropping several experienced, and popular, players, including Blokhin and Chivadze, the captain at the time.

By the summer of 1985, Malofeyev's youngsters had taken only four points from their first five World Cup qualifying games. A 4-2 defeat by Denmark put the first question mark over Malofeyev's future. So he brought many of the older players back.

Successive home wins over Denmark, Ireland and Norway saw the Russians safely through to Mexico, and finally established Malofeyev's reputation as a shrewd young coach. Or so it seemed.

Defeat against Spain in Las Palmas and Mexico in Mexico City early this year reopened doubts.

Malofeyev began to juggle with team selection and performances worsened, culminating in dismal defeats against England and non-qualifiers Romania.

In the last game, a feeble 0-0 home draw against part-timers Finland, many of the team were jeered by the normally patriotic home crowd. Malofeyev's own name became increasingly the focus of insults from the stands.

Lobanovsky, 47, was coach between 1976 and 1977 and again in 1982-83. He replaced Konstantin Beskov after the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain when the team was eliminated in the first phase.

But after little over a year into his second term he in turn was pushed out after his side failed to beat Portugal in a decisive European Championship qualifier.

Many commentators doubted the wisdom of the decision, pointing out that a year was too short a period to revive the country's flagging soccer fortunes.

Lobanovsky told TASS News Agency Tuesday his task was greater than ever after the recent poor performances. In a veiled criticism of Malofeyev, he said: "Having chosen a course, one should follow it consistently and unwaveringly."

TASS said Malofeyev had been replaced in view of his personal request and because the national side included 11 Kiev players. Lobanovsky now has three weeks to revive a flagging Soviet outfit before their first match — against Hungary in Irkutsk on June 2.

## IOC turns down Uday's offer to resign his posts

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iraqi Olympic Committee has refused to accept the resignation of Uday Hussein as chairman of the committee, and also turned down his resignation as member of the Iraqi Football Association, Iraqi papers reported.

The papers quoted Uday, son of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, as accusing certain circles which he did not name as putting obstacles in the development of the sports movement in Iraq. This was probably a reference to the Ministry of Sports, which the Iraqi press has accused lately of continually interfering in the affairs of the Iraqi Olympic Committee.

"The behaviour of these circles runs contrary to the philosophy of the Iraqi Baath Party," Uday was quoted as saying.

News of Uday's resignation coi-



Uday Saddam Hussein

ncided with threats made by the Iraqi national football team that it would not take part in the World Cup final in Mexico next month unless Uday was made to withdraw his resignation.

## Archibald fills in for Dalglish in Scottish World Cup squad

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP) — Scottish soccer manager Alex Ferguson called Barcelona's Steve Archibald into his World Cup squad Tuesday following the surprise withdrawal through injury of veteran striker Kenny Dalglish, still one of Europe's most dangerous forwards.

Scottish hopes of success at the month-long tournament in Mexico suffered a major setback when Dalglish, 35, pulled out Monday after hearing a specialist's report on an injured knee, which advised him to take a complete rest for at least three weeks.

Dalglish, the first Scottish player to win 100 international caps, last weekend led Liverpool to the domestic English League and Cup "double" at the end of his first season in charge of the club as player-manager.

He would have been only the eighth player of all time to compete in four World Cup finals.

Ferguson, whose squad departs for high altitude training in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Wednesday, acted quickly on hearing the bad news, calling up Archibald, who had been placed on a list of six stand-by players when the original squad of 22 was announced.

## Indians drop 4th straight

NEW YORK (AP) — The Texas Rangers beat Cleveland so soundly Monday night that even they began feeling sorry for Indians.

Larry Parrish's three-run homer highlighted an eight-run sixth inning and Tom Pecorek went 5-for-6, keying a 22-hit attack as Texas set team records for hits and runs by blasting the Indians 19-2.

Every Texas starter had at least one hit and scored at least one run. "Cleveland's got a pretty good club, so you want to get a pretty good lead against them," Parrish said. "But when you're scoring the 15th, 16th and 17th runs, you start feeling sorry for them."

The loss was the fourth straight for Cleveland since its 10-game winning streak ended. The Rangers roughed up three Indians pitchers.

"They'll be back," Cleveland manager Pat Corrales said. "The bullpen's been having a rough time, but we haven't been swinging the bat, either."

In other American League games, Baltimore edged Chicago

4-3, Kansas City held off Detroit 6-5, New York outlasted Minnesota 9-8, Seattle blanked Milwaukee 6-0, California defeated Boston 7-1, and Toronto defeated Oakland 5-3.

In the National League, New York nipped Atlanta 1-0, Cincinnati stopped Montreal 4-3 and Philadelphia beat Houston 5-1.

Rookie Wally Joyner drove in four runs with his 11th and 12th homers and Don Sutton won his 297th career game as California downed Boston, snapping the Red Sox's five-game winning streak.

Lloyd Moseby had three hits and scored three runs, leading Toronto over the Oakland A's. Joaquin Andujar, 4-2, took the loss, ending his personal four-game winning streak.

Dave Henderson hit two homers and reliever Matt Young pitched three-hit ball for seven innings as Seattle beat Milwaukee.

Rickey Henderson broke an 0-for-18 slump with a single, a double and a two-run homer and New York withstood Minnesota's six-run rally in the ninth inning at the Metrodome. Henderson's fifth homer of the season broke a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning.

Eddie Milner hit a sold home run with two outs in the ninth inning as Cincinnati broke Montreal's eight-game winning streak.

## Mexico is no joy for Platini

By Derek Parr  
Reuter

FONT-ROMEU, France — Take it from Michel Platini — the most enjoyable aspect of the World Cup is watching it.

Platini, arguably the greatest footballer in the world, will lend his blazing skills to the World Cup spectacle for the third time in Mexico.

But the enigmatic master of the unexpected says he looks back further for his memories than Argentina 1978, his first World Cup, and Spain 1982, when he led France to the semifinals.

"My fondest World Cup memories are from when I wasn't playing — in 1970 and '66 — because it was a great party. When you're in it, there are always problems. You have to win or you're criticised. It's no fun," he told Reuters in the hotel in this Pyrenean mountain resort where France are preparing for the finals.

"It was fun when I wasn't playing, when I was watching for hours a day on television," he added, cheerfully defying disbelief. "It was nice. That's a World Cup. When you're in it you have to win. It's no fun."

Platini recalled controversy over boot sponsorship in 1978 which might have led to the French team's return home from Argentina. So was there no pleasure in actually playing in the World Cup?

"I have pleasure in playing now because I'm above all the criticism, all the hassles. Now I say I don't give a damn about what people say. But 10 years ago, I was more sensitive. Now I'm tougher," Platini said.

"The World Cup is more for the one who watches it. It's like the cinema. I go to the cinema because I want to watch. It's the party of football spectators, but us — we're the protagonists."

Platini, three times European Footballer of the Year, has won just about every major prize in

soccer — the European Championship with France, European and inter-continental club cups with his Italian club Juventus and the spread of domestic titles. So what would World Cup triumph mean?

"Nothing," he smiles after a long pause. "Satisfaction. If I win the title I don't want to live all my life saying I'm world champion. No — it's nice, it's a beautiful experience to live for a couple of months."

"But I don't think I lack anything. I don't lack the World Cup. I've had a fantastic career. I've had 14 fantastic years. I think that's my big satisfaction — not the trophies. I'm happy when I look back ... all I've done, the people I've known, the atmosphere of football."

For a decade, Platini has provided the inspiration when France most needed it — his goals ensured victory in the decisive matches which got them to the last three World Cup finals. He has scored a record 39 goals in 63 games for France.

What about the pressure? Platini says it is not a problem on the pitch but adds: "People expect a lot of me. I'm no longer judged on what I do but on what I ought to do, what I must do. I must score a couple of goals, be fantastic. That's what's a bit difficult. I can have a good game. I had a good World Cup in '82, but people wanted more."

Platini, man of varied talents and shades of mood, led France in that last World Cup and in their triumphant European Championship campaign two years ago. Of the captaincy he says: "It's a question of personality. The arm-band counts little."

He is non-committal about French prospects in Mexico. "More is expected of the French team. We're no stronger and no less strong than plenty of others. Lots of teams are good, there's no superlative as there was in '82 — Brazil, who did not win."

And will Platini's seven-year-old son Laurent follow his father's foot-steps? No, he wants to be a goalkeeper.

Platini is one of four French players heading for their third World Cup final. Five of the first team are over 30 and the great side created by Michel Hidalgo is nearing the end.

But Platini said he hoped it would not mean the end of a golden French era. "Certainly it will perhaps mark the end of a certain generation. But it's up to French football to see if it's tough. If it can go forward," he said.

Will it be Platini's last World Cup? "I think so. I'll be 35 in four years' time. I don't know my future at all."

Platini, who has extended his contract with Juventus for a further year, might have been persuaded to play in England but for the Heysel Stadium tragedy in Brussels, which cost 39 lives when his team met Liverpool in last year's European Cup final.

"I was shocked by what happened. By all that was happening in English football. I've seen much respect for the Italians to go there, because of the deaths and all they suffered. I've been five years in Italy. I'm of Italian origin. I have lots of Italian friends. I'd have been ill at ease if I'd gone."

"Football's whole ideology took a blow. Football should be a party but when someone gets killed it's not funny."

Platini said it was London rather than England which had attracted him. He was contacted by both Tottenham and Arsenal. "It wasn't too much the football, it was rather for the town. But that was in the past. I'm too old," he said, ruling out a move.

As for his own assessment of his soccer gifts, the answer is income and basic: "It's the whole thing, I score goals. Similarly for the qualities he admires in others — To give the good pass at the right moment."

And will Platini's seven-year-old son Laurent follow his father's foot-steps? No, he wants to be a goalkeeper.

## Rummenigge to sit out final warm-up

BONN (R) — West Germany will again be without injured captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge when they face The Netherlands in Dortmund Wednesday, their last warm-up match before leaving for the Mexico World Cup finals.

Rummenigge's persistent knee injury has further hampered team manager Franz Beckenbauer's attempts to find a settled side as the West Germans once more line up against the nation they defeated to win the 1974 World Cup final.

But Rudi Voeller, the wiry striker who scored on his return after a serious groin injury to give the West Germans a 1-1 draw with Yugoslavia in Bochum on Sunday, plays again in an attempt to get back to full match fitness before Mexico.

Beckenbauer has come under increasing media criticism for continually chopping and changing his side and for his apparent indecision on who will fill key positions such as Libero, the role he played himself for so many years.

Bayern Munich's Klaus Augenthaler was disappointing against the Yugoslavs and Matthias Herget of Bayer Uerdingen is likely to drop back from midfield to take over the post again.

West Germany are unbeaten in their last five matches and would dearly love to extend this to six before flying to Mexico next Monday.

However, the team has been unimpressive recently even if their second half show against Yugoslavia showed improvement.

Beckenbauer still has worries



West German captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge

about a puzzling loss of form by stopper Karlheinz Forster, a stalwart of the side for the past seven years, and he has to check on injuries to playmaker Felix Magath and little winger Pierre Littbarski.

He is likely to rest regular keeper Harald 'Toni' Schumacher, who captained the side against the Yugoslavs in Rummenigge's absence, to give reserve Uli Stein experience.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5460/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3785/90	Canadian dollars
	2.1735/45	West German marks
	2.4477/87	Dutch guilders
	1.7998/8008	Swiss francs
	44.32/37	Belgian francs
	6.9180/9230	French francs
	1491/1492	Italian lire
	161.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.0300/50	Swedish crowns
	7.4300/4400	Norwegian crowns
	8.0365/0415	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	343.70/344.20	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Technical influences arising from the falls last week pushed shares higher although Tuesday's relatively low turnover tended to exaggerate some moves, dealers said.

"People who went short last week expecting the market to go lower again have been squeezed today," said one dealer. "The bargain hunters turned up early on and got things going, which sent the jobbers rushing to cover their positions," he added.

Allied Lyons was 13p higher at 338 after 340 on short covering while Glaxo put on 30p to 983 partly in response to U.S. support, dealers said. At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index had widened its early 8.7 gain to 22.2 points at 1,626.0.

Stores moved ahead as speculative activity in Dixons and Woolworth resurfaced, awaiting further developments in Dixons' unwanted bid for Woolworth. Dixons put on 16p to close at 342 while Woolworth rose 30p to 805. Sears ended 3 1/2p firmer at 118 1/2 following a rise in pretax profits for the year.

Oils were depressed at the outset following news of Burma's proposed one for five rights issue at 31p per share to raise around £86 million. Burmah ended 20p off at 354.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Despite a deep-seated desire for a calm day, an event is likely to occur to shake you out of your feeling of contentment and cause you to make a swift and necessary change in your plans.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You want to get some home affair straightened out, but later a letter or telephone call may require your attention.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** While making out reports in the morning, you may be interrupted in order to handle a monetary matter.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You are making plans to gain your secret aims, but a partner has a problem and needs your assistance, so give it.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** You have planned to see your friends, but a private affair turns up that causes you to go in a different direction.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You have various ways of gaining the favor of a bigwig, but a close friend needs help to solve a bad problem.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Concentrate on your friends who can be of help to you, but before you can reach them, a civic matter involving kids arises.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You have some worldly affairs that require your attention, but first introduce a new contact to a good friend.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You want to rush right into new activities that could propel you forward, but first you have to study every angle and be sure.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Before you try to reach greater accord with your mate, settle an affair with an associate.

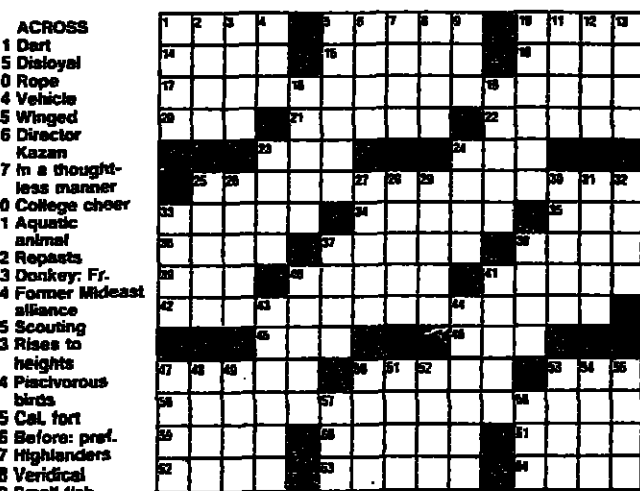
**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** You are anxious to come to a fine understanding with an emotional partner but have to attend to some practical matter.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You have much work ahead of you, but first clear up some problems with your close ties that can be a hindrance.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You may have to wait a while for entertainment since you first have to handle a situation at home which is important.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will be concerned with gaining security from a very early age, so be sure to give a practical kind of education which will bring in money quickly. There is much curiosity in this nature. It is important to teach to be more objective early in life.

## THE Daily Crossword by Dorothy S. Martin



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Darts, 5. Display, 10. Rope, 14. Vehicle, 15. Winged, 16. Director, 17. In a thoughtless manner, 20. College elder, 21. Aquatic animal, 22. Repeats, 23. Doves, Fr., 24. Former Midwest alliance, 25. Scouting, 33. Rises to heights, 34. Pivotal, 35. Cat, fort, 36. Before, pref., 37. Highlanders, 38. Vertical, 39. Small fish, 40. Fr. river, 41. More brave, 42. Chatty, 43. Actor, Ram, 44. Title of, address, 47. Lead Western, 50. Public, 51. Storehouse, 53. Indian pillar, 56. Existing in the same, 58. Agreed, 60. Post ship, 61. U.S. Pradesh, 62. City, 63. Bridge, 64. Stadium sound.

DOWN: 1. Weather word, 2. Moon goddess, 3. Hanting, 4. Also, 5. Attack, 6. Touched ground, 7. Put on cargo, 8. Mob or job, 9. Always to poets, 10. El, 11. Olive genus, 12. Rivulet, 13. Of our, 14. Forbidden things, 15. Accusative, 16. "God's", 17. Little, 18. Musical composition, 19. Comes close to, 20. Day or com, 21. Bells, 22. Ger. river, 23. Limestone, 24. Fr. city, 25. Brooms, 26. Candy, 27. Shortly, 28. Bridge expert, 29. Gave release, 30. Region, 31. Ring, 32. Worst part, 33. Ring of light, 34. Despot, 35. Stagnant name, 36. Auricle.

## Clash looms between White House, Congress over aid, security funds

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz expressed concern over congressional actions to slash the budgets for improving U.S. embassy security overseas and for a wide variety of American foreign aid.

"I think my week ahead is going to turn out to be a very heavy week with the Congress," Mr. Shultz told reporters aboard his aircraft while en route back to Washington from Hawaii at the end of a 17-day Asian and Pacific trip.

"I've been reviewing this and thinking about it and feel as though I have to drop practically everything else and spend all my time trying to point out to people what they are doing by these cuts," he said.

"I think what is being perpetrated here is a tragedy for U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. It's not a good thing for the United States of America to do this."

In reviewing budgetary figures, the secretary noted that while President Reagan has requested \$1.413 billion in the fiscal 1987 budget to support his five-year initiative for improving diplomatic security abroad, the Senate has proposed slashing that figure to \$491 million and the House has tentatively approved only \$1.100 billion.

Mr. Shultz said his projections were based on figures approved by the Budget or Appropriations Committees of the two houses of Congress.

Overall, he pointed out, while the president has requested a total of \$22.636 billion for the State Department's operating budget, the embassy security programme, international organisations, and U.S. foreign economic and security assistance programmes, the House and Senate have proposed sharp cuts in the overall budget.

The tentative Senate figure is \$17.856 billion while the House figure is \$17.000 billion.

Mr. Shultz pointed out that there appears to be little desire on Capitol Hill to cut the proposed assistance budget items of \$5.307 million for Israel and Egypt, the \$2.534 million required under existing agreements to pay for U.S. base rights in other countries, \$666 million for aid to Pakistan and for supporting Afghan refugees there, \$1.309 million for assistance programmes in Central America, and other earmarked items of about \$200 million.

However, both the Senate and House committees have proposed funding Export-Import Bank guarantee programmes at the fiscal 1986 level of \$1,062 million, while the administration sought no new financing.

As a result, Mr. Shultz said, other U.S. assistance programmes, on the bilateral and multilateral levels, will be hard hit.

"There are a great variety of other security and foreign assistance types of spending that are security related and related to our foreign policy objectives," he said. "Korea, extra money for the Philippines. There's all of sub-Saharan Africa, all of the mod-

erate Arabs — Tunisia, Oman, Jordan, Morocco — the Caribbean, Jamaica, Haiti, Bolivia, and Peru where our assistance is very closely related to the drug problem. These are all things where, in one way or another, something has to give under this kind of structure."

He warned that the United States was projecting the image that it was "withdrawing from the world," pointing out that this was not desirable, nor was it consistent with the active foreign policy the United States has.

However, the secretary reserved his sharpest comments for Congressional restrictions on the funding of the embassy security enhancement initiative.

"Our request was for \$1.4 billion," he said. "In a time of rising terrorist threats against our embassies, the Senate is going to cut our security programme by two-thirds."

"In this day and age, if we are to invite them in, and to interact with the host country populations, we have to create a reasonably secure environment for that to take place," Mr. Shultz declared.

"One of these days there'll be another tragedy in some embassy. And then they'll come around and say you're derelict in your duty because all these people got killed. And I'm going to say I'm not derelict in my duty, you're derelict in yours because you wouldn't appropriate the money to provide for the security of people who are living constantly under threats," the secretary said.

While he has no formal congressional testimony scheduled on the issue immediately, Mr. Shultz said he would be busy "button-holing" people in an effort to convince them to support the embassy security programme and higher foreign aid levels.

Mr. Shultz said he had telephoned from Manila Congressman William Gray III, chairman of the House Budget Committee as that committee began marketing up the funding legislation. The secretary indicated he would be meeting individually and in small groups with members of both Houses in his office and on Capitol Hill during the coming days and weeks.

Mr. Shultz says his message will be a simple one. "I think people have the image in their minds that anything that is spent abroad is just a gift that we're going to give somebody that has no relationship to the interest of the United States," he said. "The United States gets tremendous mileage out of these expenditures. They are important for our security as a country. They are important for our economic well-being. And they are important for the general tone of progress for our way of thinking about what's good in the world as it may affect us."

Mr. Charles Redman, deputy spokesman for the State Department said that the proposed congressional cuts in the State Department budget, if enacted, would force the department to bring its overseas security construction programme to a halt.

## Kuwait reviews foreign assets, may shift investments from West

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has served notice on Western financial markets that it is reviewing the spread of its huge foreign assets and may shift funds to Communist states and the Third World.

Finance Minister Jassim Mohammad Al Khorafi, citing both political and economic factors for the move, listed China, the Soviet Union, India, Turkey and South Korea as likely recipients of investment from Kuwait, one of the richest Arab oil states.

"We are looking after Kuwaiti investments and control them continuously, and try to adjust our strategy in accordance with political and economic changes," he said in a written reply to questions in the national assembly this week.

The government has come under pressure in the assembly to curb investments in the United States, which Sheikh Khorafi recently put at over 4.22 billion dinars (\$14.7 billion).

He said Washington's freeze on Libyan assets in the United States last January, in retaliation for alleged Libyan support for terrorism, had been "carefully assessed and taken into account in

Kuwait's investment policy.

Assembly Deputy Ahmad Al Rabi, to whom Sheikh Khorafi was replying, described the U.S. freeze when it was imposed as "dangerous international piracy."

Sheikh Khorafi said Kuwait had reviewed risks to its investments and taken steps to minimise them. The risks included currency values and inflation, as well as political factors, he added.

Banking sources estimated Kuwait's reserves at the end of the last financial year last June at some \$80 billion, much of it in the U.S. and Western Europe.

Annual income on the investments totalled around \$4.0 billion.

Sheikh Khorafi said agreements had been signed with some countries to encourage Kuwaiti investments and protect them from what he called "political shocks."

"We are drawing up plans to

seek investments for Kuwait funds in China, India, the Soviet Union, Turkey and (South) Korea," he added.

Banking sources cautioned against interpreting his statement as a policy shift directly linked to the Libyan assets freeze, which Sheikh Khorafi at the time called a blow to the confidence of foreign investors.

They noted the minister last month discounted speculation that U.S. authorities might freeze Kuwaiti investments, saying: "such political fears are unfounded."

The sources said Kuwait had already begun diversifying its investments to include countries such as those named by Sheikh Khorafi. But the U.S. freeze could add momentum to the search for fresh investment channels, as could the drop in oil prices, they said.

"Now that the oil price is down, Kuwait will be counting even more on income from investments to help fill the deficit in the budget," one banker commented.

Oil revenue has in recent years contributed some 90 per cent or

more a year to state income, which is officially projected to drop 35 per cent to \$6.71 billion in 1985, 86, while spending is forecast to fall 11 per cent to \$10.63 billion.

Diplomats noted Kuwait's investment policy has tended to favour equity holdings over bonds and money market instruments.

"A lot of money has been made on equity investment in the international bull market of 1985 and early '86," a banker said.

"But there is scope also for direct investment, especially, say, in the oil sector where Kuwait has the know-how and exploration and engineering resources," he added.

"Countries like China, India, the Soviet Union, and to some extent Egypt, are relatively stable and you could still make money there," he noted.

Kuwait already has entered into oil development in China, and has studied ventures in India and the Soviet Union.

The Egyptian daily Al Ahran last week said Kuwait would invest \$200 million in oil exploration in Egypt.

## Oil revenue drop depresses UAE economy

ABU DHABI (R) — Falling oil revenues shrank the economy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) by more than six per cent last year, and a top government official has warned no upturn was in sight.

Central Bank Governor Abdul Malik Al Hamar, reviewing the economy's performance in the bank's annual report, had little good news for the seven-emirate federation's 1.6 million people.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the total value of goods and services produced in the economy, fell by 6.3 per cent to 96.5 billion dirhams (\$26.3 billion) in 1985 from 103 billion dirhams (\$28 billion) in 1984, the report said.

The consolidated deficit — the difference between revenue and spending of the seven emirates — climbed to a record 7.5 billion dirhams (\$2 billion) from 5.4 billion dirhams (\$1.5 billion).

Sheikh Hamar, in a statement published by local newspapers Tuesday, forecast further deficits and said government efforts to overcome them were hampered by "the continuation of unfavourable conditions in the oil market, the lack of relief from them in the foreseeable future and the need to maintain a reasonable level of general services and maintenance of infrastructure."

The oil revenue drop has dragged down most sectors of the economy with it. Output of the construction and industrial sectors fell 11 per cent last year, while services stagnated. Only agriculture and electricity, small components of the GDP, posted modest gains.

A sharp drop in oil prices this year is expected to shrink the economy further. Ministries have been asked to cut 30 per cent of their 1985 allocations for a 1986 budget now being prepared. And while previous cuts were concentrated in development projects, this year's are likely to encompass salaries and personnel.

On the positive side, Sheikh Hamar said inflation was only two to three per cent last year, down from four per cent in 1984, and the country's external finance position remained strong.

The current account posted a healthy surplus of 26 billion dirhams (\$7 billion), although it was lower than 1984's figure of 27.4 billion dirhams (\$7.5 billion).

## Oslo offers cooperation with OPEC

OSLO (Agencies) — Norway's new Labour government offered Tuesday to cooperate with OPEC to try to boost world oil prices, provided the 13-member group contributed by cutting its own crude oil production.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, in her maiden speech to parliament after the conservative coalition resigned earlier this month, marked a change in Norway's attitude to cooperation with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

"If OPEC countries agree on measures to stabilise oil prices to a reasonable level, the government will contribute to such price stabilisation," she said but did not elaborate.

Norway, Western Europe's second-largest oil producer, had previously sided with fellow North Sea producer Britain in rejecting OPEC calls for production cuts.

Norway produces 900,000 barrels a day.

Labour Party sources told Reuters that Mrs. Brundtland recognised the importance to the str-

uggling Norwegian economy of higher oil prices. The drop in prices from \$30 a barrel to present levels of about \$14 has slashed the country's revenues.

Mrs. Brundtland announced a 12 per cent devaluation of the crown on Sunday, and warned Tuesday that high wage earners would be punished by higher taxes in an effort to compensate for the lost oil income.

The crude price has gained slightly from lows of about \$10 a barrel earlier this year, and many of Norway's problems would be solved if the price returned to \$20.

Mrs. Brundtland's maiden speech stressed the harsh austerity measures she plans to introduce on May 30, but her minority government will have problems gaining a majority in parliament for tax increases.

Economists said Tuesday they expect Labour to introduce a share turnover tax, boost gross taxation for Norwegian earning more than 150,000 crowns (\$20,000) a year and resume foreign borrowing after a six-year lay-off.

Editorialist warns against Arab oil embargo

Meanwhile a leading Kuwaiti editorialist on Monday warned the Arab oil powers not to respond to Libya's call for an oil embargo against the Western powers, insisting that such action would be "an exercise in futility."

Mr. Ahmad Jarallah, publisher-editor of the rightist newspaper Al Seyassah, cautioned the Arab oil powers not to protest the Tokyo summit resolutions or head the Libyan behest.

"There are Arabs who believe that it would not be proper to tamper with major power," said Mr. Jarallah. "The United States and other industrialised power will not be adversely affected by an Arab boycott or an Arab oil embargo," he said.

He contended that an Arab oil embargo would benefit the Western powers which, he contended, would be happy to import Latin American oil and thus "sharply reduce the debts owed them by these Latin American exporters."

## Peanuts



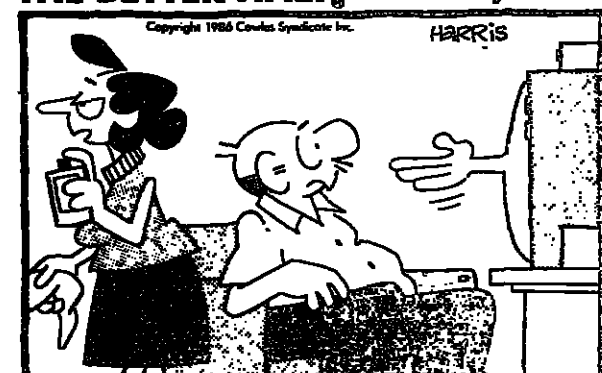
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Morris

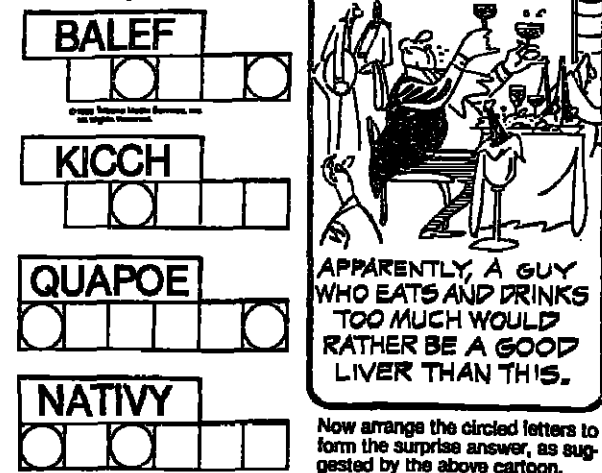


"So some preacher on TV is asking for money...what's so unusual about that?"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BURST, TOKEN, BANANA, ENTITY

Answer: What he said when he was challenged to a duel—"I'll take a stab at it!"



# Total 'Star Wars' shield is long way off, Pentagon official says

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A Pentagon official says President Reagan's vision of a total U.S. shield against Soviet missile attack is still a long way off but parts of a Star Wars system could be deployed in the next decade.

Mr. Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defence for international security policy, said on television Monday night that a first generation of so-called Star Wars missile defence weapons could be in place in the 1990s.

But he admitted: "You can't achieve perfection early in the programme or even with a first generation system."

The first weapons would fall far short of Mr. Reagan's vision of making nuclear arms impotent and obsolete.

He added: "I think (Reagan) still shares that vision. But it's a long way to get there."

The long-term objective is a highly reliable system which would afford levels of protection that I think we're not going to be able to achieve in the near term," he said.

Many scientists believe Mr.

Reagan's multibillion-dollar Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research programme for a ground and space-based missile defence system will never produce a total shield against incoming missiles and should not be built.

Mr. Joseph Nye, a former Carter administration official, said on the same programme that he believed a comprehensive SDI system was at least 30 years away.

He accused the White House of exaggerating the system's feasibility and potential.

"What you have with Star Wars is something that's been hyped too much... by the administration," he said. "This is a programme that needs about half the money and about twice the accuracy in its advertising."

But Mr. Perle denied that the administration had overstated "either our expectations or our

ambitions or the progress that has been made to date. It's been a fair representation."

## British firms sign contracts

Meanwhile, seven British companies have signed Star Wars research contracts with the United States, Defence Minister George Younger said Monday.

The value of the contracts totals \$1.2 million, Mr. Younger said. He did not list the companies.

When Britain last December became America's first ally to take part in Star Wars, or the SDI, it hoped for a big slice of the \$26 billion programme. Some reports said Britain was negotiating for a \$1.5 billion share, but the United States declined to set a figure.

At a news conference launching the annual defence white paper, or status report, Mr. Younger said it was still "early days" for British participation.

He predicted a "slow, steady buildup" in contracts to British firms. Some 200 British aerospace and

electrical engineering companies have expressed interest in Star Wars projects, including Laser beams, optical computers, sensors, radar and other technology to determine whether a space-based defence against Soviet nuclear missiles is feasible.

West Germany and Israel decided earlier this year to join the research programme.

The defence white paper also confirmed unofficial reports that Britain has now deployed 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles as part of a five-nation NATO modernisation programme. Britain has been assigned a total of 160 cruise missiles in the plan to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles by 1988.

Mr. Younger said Britain's defence budget for 1986-87 will be £18.479 billion (\$28.642 billion). The expenditure is a slight rise in cash outlay over the previous budget, but represents the ending of Britain's commitment to NATO for a three-per cent annual increase in real terms, counting inflation.

# U.S. space shuttle may fly by end of '87, new chief predicts

WASHINGTON (R) — Mr. James Fletcher took control of the troubled American space agency for the second time Tuesday, saying the space shuttle will be back — though probably not for another 18 months.

"I must say that we've got a little bit of business ahead of us, but it won't be long before we're flying again," he said after he was sworn in at a White House ceremony.

Mr. Fletcher, a 66-year-old engineer who headed NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) from 1971 to 1977, said an estimate that it could be 18 months or more before the shuttle will fly again "is a good one."

"We will not fly again until we can assure ourselves and the nation that future shuttle missions are safe," he said.

He also told reporters that

NASA's goal of making the shuttle fly an average of twice a month would take years because of last January's Challenger shuttle disaster.

"It may be a few years (after shuttle flights resume) before we get back to 24 flights a year," he said.

At the swearing-in, President Reagan said that the past few months had been "a stormy period" for U.S. space programme and Mr. Fletcher's return to the civilian agency, marked the "dawn of a new beginning."

Mr. Fletcher took over in the aftermath of the Jan. 28 shuttle blast, in which seven astronauts died, and a string of mishaps for unmanned NASA and military rockets. These have virtually grounded U.S. space programmes while queries go on.

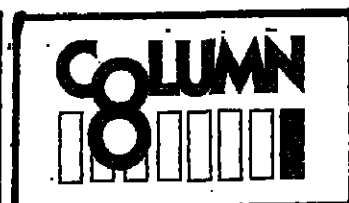
Mr. Fletcher, who replaces acting NASA administrator, Mr. Wil-

liam Graham, said NASA would need additional funds to fix the shuttle's problems and replace the lost Challenger, but was optimistic of White House support for the expense.

Meanwhile, Air Force Secretary Edward Aldridge told a gathering of aviation writers Tuesday he hopes two other troubled U.S. space programmes will resume operation before the end of 1986.

Mr. Aldridge referred to a Titan 34-D rocket and a Delta rocket which failed on takeoff recently in launches from Vandenberg air force base, California, and Cape Canaveral, Florida.

He said failures of the two satellite-launching vehicles were apparently caused by a quality-control problem and not with a fault in the design such as that encountered in joint seals of the space shuttle's rocket booster.



## Queen alerts police

WINDSOR, England (AP) — Queen Elizabeth II saw a man urinate against a tree near Windsor Castle and he was arrested, Britain's domestic news agency reported Monday. "The Queen was so shocked that she told a guard at the castle gate about the incident and a man was detained," the Press Association reported. The agency said police arrested Tommy O'Boyle on Friday for being drunk. The Queen saw him urinating as she drove home to Windsor Castle from tea with Queen mother Elizabeth. O'Boyle appeared in court on Monday at Windsor.

## Chinese troops train in Kung Fu

PEKING (AP) — A 33-year-old Buddhist monk who mastered the martial arts has been chosen to teach hand-to-hand combat to Chinese troops, the China daily reported Saturday. Fan Yinglian learned kung fu under the tutelage of the renowned master Hai Deng, manager of Shaolin temple in Henan province, the official English-language daily said. He can withstand blows to his torso by fists, wooden stick or iron bars without injury, the paper said. He has been invited by the People's Liberation Army General Headquarters to teach close-combat techniques to army scouts. The traditional martial arts, known as Wushu on the Chinese mainland, are enjoying a revival as a sport and exercise technique.

## Archaeologists to open duke's coffin

PEKING (R) — Archaeologists plan to open this week the coffin of an ancient ruler whose massive tomb has thrown up new evidence of Chinese metalworking skills more than 2,000 years ago, the New China News Agency has said. It said grave robbers had long ago dug holes near the duke's tomb complex which it likened to an underground inverted pyramid 60 metres wide at the top. Excavation began two weeks ago west of Xian, capital of central Shaanxi province, the area of China's top archaeological find, the terracotta army guarding the tomb of China's first emperor Qin Shihuang who died in 207 B.C. At the new site, the dead duke of Qin Kingdom was surrounded by buried-alive slaves. There were 180 of them, according to the Guangming daily news.

## Statue of Liberty desecrated?

NEW YORK (R) — Workers on a \$66 million project to restore the Statue of Liberty were alleged to have taken liberties with the monument that serves as a symbol of the United States. The New York Daily News, quoting several sources, said workers had urinated from the top of the statue's crown and that a nationally-known expert on copper corrosion says he was officially asked to investigate. The expert, Robert Balboian, was reported by his office to be travelling and not immediately available for comment. The National Parks Service, which the news said asked him to make a damage inspection, had no immediate comment. But a spokesman for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, which raised funds to restore the statue, said the report was completely untrue.

## Hashish, opium seized in Sharjah

SHARJAH (R) — Undercover police in the Emirate of Sharjah seized eight kilos of Iranian hashish and opium and arrested a Pakistani and a Bangladeshi for smuggling the drugs. Al Khaleej newspaper reported on Monday. It said agents acting on a tipoff arranged to buy drugs worth 57,500 dirhams (\$15,700). As the sale took place on Saturday, hidden policemen emerged to arrest the two men.

## Harrod's vs. Harrods

WELLINGTON (R) — Restaurateur Henry Harrod says he is facing legal action from a British department store which wants to stop him trading under the name he has used for 30 years. Harrod, whose family name appears over his restaurant in Palmerston North, said he was astonished by the London store's reaction. "I can't see why they should want to stop us," he told Reuters. "We're 12,000 miles away in a small provincial city."

# Bhopal case should be heard in India, American judge rules

NEW YORK (AP) — Billions of dollars in damage claims arising from the deadly 1984 Bhopal chemical disaster should be decided by courts in India, not in the United States, a U.S. judge ruled Monday.

The decision by U.S. District Judge John F. Keenan was a victory for Union Carbide Corp., which fought for a year to send the case to India. U.S. courts, which traditionally deliver more money to accident victims and deliver it faster than their Indian counterparts, were favoured by lawyers for the victims and by the Indian government.

"In the court's view, to retain the litigation in this forum, as plaintiffs request, would be yet another example of imperialism, another situation in which an established sovereign inflicted its rules, its standards and values on a developing nation," Judge Keenan wrote in a 63-page decision.

"This court declines to play such a role," he said. "The union of India is a world power in 1986, and its courts have the proven capacity to mete out fair and equal justice. To deprive the Indian judiciary of this opportunity to stand

before the world and to pass judgment on behalf of its own people would be to revive a history of subservience and subjugation from which India has emerged."

Judge Keenan had delayed his ruling for several months as he tried to coax all sides into reaching a settlement over the accident that claimed an estimated 2,000 lives. At one point last month Union Carbide announced a tentative \$350 million deal with lawyers for individual accident victims, only to have the pact fall apart in the face of New Delhi objections.

President Arias, who took office last Thursday, rejected the request for reasons of "national suitability," the minister said. The minister declined several times to say who had made the request or to give other details.

Marcos has been living in Hawaii since fleeing his homeland in late February. Numerous other countries have declined to accept him.

Meanwhile, Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday in Manila, the Philippines did not need any advice from foreigners on how to investigate alleged human rights abuses.

"We will not allow outsiders to tell us how to discipline our soldiers," the state-run Philippine News Agency quoted General Enrile as saying. "We will do what is to be done. No one needs to tell us what to do."

It said an amnesty international delegation had met General Enrile and proposed reforms.

General Enrile told delegation that the government and the armed forces would adhere to human rights laws. Cases of human rights violations by Filipino soldiers were being investigated by a committee created by President Corason Aquino.

He also said abuses were committee intelligence unit headed by former military chief Fabian Ver, who fled to Hawaii with deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos.

However, the willingness of CAL, Taiwan's official flag carrier, to negotiate with the mainland was at least a temporary victory for Peking's attempts to persuade Taiwan to open contacts. The eventual aim is negotiations on the reunification of China.

China Airlines (CAL) said its message about the return of the Boeing 747 aircraft, originally flying fruit and tires from Bangkok to Hong Kong, was relayed through Cathay Pacific Airways in Hong Kong.

The agreement to talk with CAAC is an abrupt switch from

# Costa Rica refuses Marcos' request

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Agencies) — President Oscar Arias Sanchez on Monday refused a request to allow former Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos to live in this Central American country, a cabinet minister said.

Minister of the presidency, Mr. Rodrigo Arias, said the Costa

Rican government received the request during the final days of the government of former president Mr. Luis Alberto Monge.

Mr. Monge did not want to handle the request because he was leaving office, the minister told the Associated Press in a telephone interview.

# Taiwan to open talks with China on plane's return

PEKING (AP) — An agreement on Tuesday by China Airlines of Taiwan to negotiate with the Communist mainland over the return of a cargo plane whose pilot defected to China breaks almost four decades of official silence between the rival sides.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), the mainland's state airline, said Tuesday afternoon, however, that it had not yet received the Taiwan airline's statement. The statement said Taiwan airline officials are willing to meet with CAAC officials in Hong Kong.

China Airlines (CAL) said its message about the return of the Boeing 747 aircraft, originally flying fruit and tires from Bangkok to Hong Kong, was relayed through Cathay Pacific Airways in Hong Kong.

The agreement to talk with CAAC is an abrupt switch from

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—This hand caused quite a bit of controversy in our regular game:

♠K5 ♣QJ3 ♦AQ542 ♣K73

After a one spade opening bid on my left and a one trump response to my right, I overcalled two diamonds. That was doubled and down four tricks vulnerable. My partner criticized me for overcalling, but what would you have done with 15 HCP and a five-card suit?—S.L., Madison, Wis.

A.—In his book "Why You Lose At Bridge," S.J. Simon wrote that, if you have never overcalled and been doubled for 1,700, you are not hiding enough. However, if you make a practice of going down 1,000 points on the above hand, you are bidding far too much!

First of all, points are the last factor to take into consideration when making an overall. You must consider your margin of safety, the quality of your suit, the location of your high cards, and the nature of your hand.

Here, your soft values suggest a hand better suited to defense rather than offense. Your suit quality could hardly be worse, your king of spades quite probably is worthless and even your queen-jack of hearts are doubtful offensive values. If partner does not have a heart honor, you might not be able to get to his hand twice to lead hearts toward your hand to establish a trick.

The hand below has only 10 HCP. However, it is a far better hand than a two-level vulnerable overall than

is your 15 HCP example:

♠xx ♣xx ♦KQJ9xx ♠Axx

The quality of your suit makes it unlikely that either opponent has enough in diamonds for a low-level penalty double. And even if they do double you, they won't get rich. Your hand should be good enough for six tricks on its own, and if that's all you can make, the opponents surely has a game somewhere so the net loss should be little if anything.

Q.—Why do you insist that, for a jump to three no trump over an opening bid, you have not only 16-18 points but that your distribution be 4-3-3-3?—E.J., Little Rock, Ark.

A.—It's simply a matter of arithmetic. Let's give opener a minimum opening bid of 13 points. When responder jumps to 3 NT, opener knows that there is no slam if he, too, has a relatively balanced hand, since the combined count, even with distributional adjustments, cannot be more than 31-32.

If responder has 18 HCP and a 4-4-3-2 distribution, there is now the possibility of a 4-4 fit in one of responder's four-card suits. As a result, responder's hand could increase in worth to 19 or 20 points.

Now opener might find himself in an untenable position. If he has a side four-card suit, he will then have to choose between missing a slam or bidding on and risking defeat on hands where responder has only a minimum 18 points and no particular fit for either of opener's suits.

# 60% vote in Nepal's elections

KATHMANDU (R) — About 60 per cent of Nepal's nine million voters, undeterred by sporadic violence, turned out for general elections Monday, poll officials said.

A government official told Reuters two people were hurt when police opened fire to break up clashes between supporters of rival candidates near the southern town of Janakpur.

Radio Nepal said seven people were injured in clashes near Janakpur but did not mention the shooting.

Government officials expressed satisfaction at the turnout, eight per cent higher than the last general election in 1981.

It appeared to be a success for the government and the "panchayat" system.

Voting was suspended at 15 polling stations because of violence but there were no other reports of casualties. Polling was peaceful at the rest of 11,694 stations throughout the Himalayan mountain kingdom.

In Kathmandu, where voters chose from 74 candidates contesting two seats in the 140-seat legislature, polling stations reported turnouts of up to 75 per cent.

# Opposition demands Ershad's resignation

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh opposition leaders Tuesday accused President Hossain Mohammad Ershad of engineering a fraud in last week's parliamentary election and demanded his resignation.

The leader of the main opposition Awami League refused to accept the results which put the party in second place with 70 seats behind the pro-government Jatiya Party's 134 out of 268 counted.

"We were victims of a massive fraud, engineered by the country's highest authority, the scale of which is unprecedented in the history of democracy," Sheikh Hasina Wajid told a party rally.

The answer, therefore, is that he (Ershad) must resign for the sake of the country's future," Sheikh Wajid said.

She accused the election commission, the body responsible for conducting the polls, of conniving with the government to manipulate the results.

The commission had abruptly suspended announcing the election results on Thursday after returns showed that the Jatiya Party was trailing the opposition by 22 seats.

It took the lead when the commission resumed announcements 48 hours later and has since widened its leading margin.

The commission has announced that fresh polling of the remaining 32 seats would be staggered until May 19.

Mrs. Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, said the election was a sham and that her party's decision to boycott polling was right.

Mrs. Khaleda repeated her demands for a fresh election under a neutral caretaker government and called on President Ershad to step down after transferring power to a neutral authority.

Chief election commissioner justice, Mr. A.T.M. Maswood, denied the election had been unfair, but admitted that "unforeseen disturbances" in many centres delayed announcement of results.

# Cyclosporine may emerge as miracle drug

WASHINGTON (AP) — A drug derived from a soil fungus found in southern Norway by a vacationing scientist in 1970, and almost written off as worthless at the time, is looming as perhaps the next miracle drug of the 20th century.

The drug is cyclosporine, and its effect is to suppress the body's immune system. In organ transplants, the drug has doubled success rates by suppressing the body's tendency to reject foreign organs.

Scientists exploring the drug are finding broader applications that hold potential for treating or preventing a number of serious diseases, including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), diabetes, multiple sclerosis and malaria.

And in more basic research, scientists say cyclosporine may hold the key to unlocking the secrets of how the immune system works and opening the door to even wider use.

"If you want to be really hard-nosed about it, you'd have to say it's not a miracle drug" because of potentially serious side effects, said Dr. Allan Hess, a cyclosporine researcher at Johns Hopkins medical institutions.

"But it's one of the closest things we've got."

Even if all of those research efforts fall short of scientists' hopes, cyclosporine already has established its mark in the field of organ transplants.

By suppressing the body's tendency to reject transplanted organs, it has doubled the success rates of some types of organ transplants and moved them from the experimental to the almost routine.

In kidney transplants, one-year survival rates jumped from about 50 per cent to about 85 per cent after the arrival of cyclosporine. Survival rates for liver transplants rose from 35 per cent to 70 per cent, and for heart transplants from 62 per cent to 79 per cent.

The Health Insurance Association of America has called cyclosporine "the single most important factor in the dramatic rise in transplant procedures." The new success has prompted most insurance companies to cover heart and liver transplants.

A U.S. task force has recommended that the federal government buy cyclosporine for elderly, poor Medicare patients undergoing transplants who otherwise might face death.

Little of this promise was apparent in 1970, when a vacationing microbiologist from Sandoz Ltd.

of Switzerland took a sample of the soil in Hardanger, Norway, for routine tests.

The tests showed a previously unknown fungus that produced a metabolite called cyclosporine. Sandoz used a fermentation process to produce more of the metabolite, which was then tested as a possible antibiotic for fighting infection.

It was a failure. It then was tested as a possible cancer treatment. It failed again, and was shelved and almost forgotten.

But Dr. Jean F. Borel, an immunologist at Sandoz, was curious about the fungus and continued his own tests. In 1972, he discovered its immune system effects, and in 1978, the first tests in humans were conducted.

In 1983, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the use of Sandimmune. Sandoz's trade name for the drug, in transplant operations.

Cyclosporine is not without danger. It can have toxic effects on the kidneys, so its use must be monitored closely. However, the kidney effects, while serious, are usually reversible and can be controlled.

Patients receiving cyclosporine also have higher rates of lymphoma, a sometimes fatal cancer

of the immune system. While the immediate risk of lymphoma is dropping as researchers gain experience with the drug, there is no way to know how a lifetime of treatment may affect the long-term risk of such serious complications, particularly among very young transplant patients.

Another side effect is not medical — the drug causes a sharp pain to the wallet.

Cyclosporine is horrendously expensive. A year's supply for a transplant patient can run from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and it apparently must be taken for the rest of the patient's life.

Sandoz Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Sandoz Ltd., says it is trying to bring down the price, but it makes no predictions and offers no promises.

The problem is the production process. It is not made by mixing chemicals, a process that could be put on an assembly line, but by growing fungi.

The procedure is now done in room-sized tanks in Austria, and the extract from the fungi is purified at a Sandoz laboratory in Switzerland.

"It's a fermentation process that is very time-consuming," said Mr. Blanche Higginbotham of Sandoz. "We haven't found an easy way yet."